Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,066. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SILENCE OF SENATOR HILL

WAS TO BE BROKEN AFTER THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

But He Is Not Yet Ready to Say Whether He Will Abide by His Declarations at Chicago or Act with Those Who Have Indorsed and the Platform that He Denounced and the Candidates Who Stand on It.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Senator Hill announced, after coming home from the Chicago Convention, that he would wait until after the Democratic State Convention before declaring his position. This evening, when the result of the proceedings at Buffalo was announced, a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at Wolfert's Roost to obtain the Senator's views. Mr. Hill would not be seen.

His private secretary said that the Senator was engaged for this evening and would not talk for publication to any one.

He authorized his private secretary to make that statement, when he went to the Senator to ask him if he would grant an interview to THE TIMES's correspondent.

The Senator would not declare himself, either.

It is understood about the clubs to-night from sound-money sources that Senator Hill will not support Thacher or the State platform adopted at Buffalo.

BUFFALO VIEW OF IT.

Platform the Work of Senator Hill's Close Friends.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—Many think that there need be no further doubt as to Senator Hill's attitude toward the Chicago platform and ticket. They believe the document adopted to-day, which commits the party to what Mr. Hill called revolutionary proceedings two months ago, is the Senator's work. It was prepared by the men who are the closest friends he had here. It went through as a part of the "programme" which has been talked of ever since John C. Sheehan came from Wolfert's Roost on Tuesday.

The indorsement plank was the subject of prolonged discussion in the committee room. There were two distinct ideas. One, which is said to have been advocated by John Brisben Walker, was to discuss the planks in the Chicago platform, and say a good word for each. Mr. Walker brought here a declaration of this sort which suited him. It was nearly as long as the entire platform as it was finally adopted.

Those who opposed the plan of going into details are said to have thought that the quickest way was the best way, and the plank which was finally agreed on only a short time before it was read in the convention was more nearly the idea of James W. Ridgway than any other individual. Before it was submitted it was edited by Henry A. Reeves of Long Island. He is a close friend of Senator Hill, by whom he was appointed in 1891 a member of the State Lunacy Commission.

The management of the State campaign and the nominal control of the State machine will be in the hands of close friends of Senator David B. Hill. Elliot F. Danforth was one of Mr. Hill's discoveries. When the new State Committee met to-day, Mr. Danforth was elected Chairman, as predicted. Norton Chase of Albany was a candidate against him, but he got only four votes, and those were from W. P. Reid, of the First Senatorial District; Senator M. J. Coffey of the Fifth; Gottfried Westmacher of the Ninth, and J. P. Cunningham of the Thirty-first. Senator Coffey told a friend afterward that he voted against Danforth because there was a doubt about his loyalty to the National ticket. But Danforth announced himself as being for the ticket of Bryan and Sewall before he left Chicago. James W. Hinkley was not at the convention to-day.

THINKS THACHER WILL NOT RUN.

Charles Tracey Believes He Will Object to the Platform.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—The work of the Buffalo Convention does not give general satisfaction by long odds to the Democrats of Albany. In the first place, the selection of Norton Chase as State Committeeman to succeed John Bowe is severely criticized in Democratic strongholds as being unwise and tending to further disrupt the party here. The greatest complaint, however, is found in the platform. The ticket is considered weak, but could be swallowed were it not for the platform indorsement of the Chicago Convention's doings.

A mass meeting will be arranged for some night next week in Harmanus's Bleecker Hall, when it is probable that Mr. Thacher will be notified of his nomination.

The sound-money Democrats are of the opinion that a sound Democratic ticket will be nominated at Brooklyn Sept. 24. They feel that they cannot indorse candidates with such a platform as that adopted at Buffalo to-day back of them. When asked if the platform would be indorsed at Brooklyn Gen. Charles Tracey said:

"I think it very unlikely. I found when I was in New-York this week that the people through the country who a few weeks ago favored the indorsement of the State ticket, no matter what the Buffalo Convention did, have somewhat changed their opinion. This is a year when people have got to speak out. Any man who runs on a ticket and attempts to conceal his sentiments on the issues before the people subjects himself to criticism from both sides, and is sure to fall between. I regret that we can have but one State ticket. If we have to select a third ticket, the free-silver people will have forced the issue. I don't think Mr. Thacher will accept the nomination on such a platform. He is a gentleman."

WHAT GOLD DEMOCRATS SAY.

Impossible to Support Thacher and Be Consistent.

E. Ellery Anderson, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the State Committee of the National Democratic Party, said yesterday, speaking of the nomination of John Boyd Thacher for Governor:

"It is utterly impossible for any consistent gold Democrat to support Mr. Thacher. No man who will stand on a platform which he knows to be wrong and unjust is entitled to the vote of any self-respecting man."

A Hill Democrat of Albany who was with Mr. Anderson added that Mr. Thacher would be beaten by at least 200,000 votes. "His own city, Albany," he said, "will vote against him."

John De Witt Warner said at the Reform Club:

"With all my political opposition to Mr. Bryan, I am too friendly to him personally to feel other than sympathy with him at seeing him still further handicapped in New-York by having his ticket filled out by the nomination of a man for whose position not even his own friends can have any respect.

"Mr. Thacher not only brings no strength to the ticket, but his nomination will make lukewarm the few who have been his sincere and enthusiastic supporters. Although I am, naturally, not sorry, I feel that the result will be to decrease the Bryan vote. It will, however, wake up his managers to the utterly hollow character of any support that they may expect in the Northeast."

Mr. Warner added: "Mr. Thacher is the only man in New-York who could accept such a nomination without loss of personal dignity."

MR. THACHER DECLINES TO TALK.

Saw His Favorite Horse Run at the Fair Yesterday.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—Mayor Thacher was found at his country residence, in Altamont, this evening, having returned from the Industrial and Agricultural Fair, in which his favorite horse took part in the races. He said that he had not seen any newspapers and did not know anything of the transactions of the convention. In the absence of this information he would say nothing until later. He will return to Albany to-morrow.

NOT GOING TO THE BOSPHORUS.

The Cincinnati Bound for Gibraltar, and Not to Act Against Turkey.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The St. James's Gazette publishes a special dispatch from Washington in which it is asserted that President Cleveland is determined that the United States cruiser Bancroft, now on her way to Turkish waters, shall enter the Bosphorus. The Government at Washington, the dispatch says, is fully informed of the plans of Lord Salisbury, and if the ships of the British fleet force the Straits of Dardanelles the American warships will follow and preserve order, without engaging the Turkish forts.

Several of the leading provincial papers, including the Leeds Mercury (Liberal) and the Yorkshire Post, (Conservative,) concur in the view that the joint action of the American and British warships at Constantinople would be a magnificent and effective co-operation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Officials of the State and Navy Departments decline to assume from the reports published in England that there can be any idea seriously entertained there that American warships are to force the Bosphorus in conjunction with the British squadron. While the Bancroft is to become eventually, it is hoped, the American guardship at Constantinople, the size and armament of the American cruisers in the Mediterranean is declared to be unsuited for any hostile participation in operations against such famous fortifications as command the Dardanelles.

In order to correct the impression that our fleet in Turkish waters is to be materially augmented by the cruiser Cincinnati, which sailed from Tompkinsville this afternoon, the Navy Department to-day made public the following correspondence:

Sept. 15, 1896.

Commanding Officer United States Ship Cincinnati, Tompkinsville, N. Y.:

Sir: The vessel under your command is hereby detached from the North Atlantic station, and you will proceed with her, not later than the 19th inst., at the most economical rate of speed, to Gibraltar. Upon your arrival there, report to the Commander in Chief of the European station for duty in the squadron under his command.

W. McADOO, Acting Secretary.

This is complemented by the following instructions to the Commander in Chief of the United States naval force on the European station:

Sept. 15, 1896.

Sir: As soon as practicable after the arrival of the United States ship Cincinnati within the limits of your command, and you have made the transfers between the Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Marblehead required by the letters of the Bureau of Navigation, Nos. 26,748, 28,175, and 28,350, dated respectively the 1st, 11th, and 12th inst., order the last-named vessel to proceed to New-York.

W. McADOO, Acting Secretary.

It is also stated that Admiral Selfridge has been informed that the Marblehead, before leaving for home, will give up to the other ships of the squadron (the Minneapolis and San Francisco) all her men who have to serve as long as June 30 next year, when it is expected that the San Francisco will be brought home. The Bancroft took twenty-four enlisted men in addition to her complement, and the Cincinnati took sixty more. These eighty-four passengers will take the places of men on the ships whose times have expired, and the Marblehead will bring them all back. The Cincinnati is expected to join the fleet the middle of October and the Marblehead is looked for at New-York early in November.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati passed out at Quarantine at 8:40 P. M. to-day bound for Gibraltar.

TO TRY LIEUT. MAHONEY.

Detail of the Court-Martial Made Up to Sit Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—First Lieut. James E. Mahoney, United States Marine Corps, is to be tried by court-martial at Brooklyn next week on charges of drunkenness, absence without leave, and scandalous conduct. The following is the detail of the court, which has been ordered to meet at the New-York Navy Yard next Monday, Sept. 21, at 1 P. M.:

Capt. Silas Casey, Commander Richard P. Leary, Commander Timothy Lyons, Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. Commander Frederick Singer, Capt. Charles F. Williams, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse, and Capt. Erastus R. Robinson, United States Marine Corps.

Ensign Thomas Washington is detailed as Judge Advocate of the court. It is alleged that Lieut. Mahoney was totally drunk Sept 9.

Hughes Feels His Disgrace.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Charles H. Hughes, the Perth Amboy society swell and favorite who is in jail here on the charge of attempting to commit burglary at the home of John Whitehead of South River, is completely broken down by his disgrace. He admits being about the Whitehead premises and says that he accompanied a young lady home to the house from a dance. He says that he was intoxicated and lost his knife, which was found, from his pocket. Local sentiment regarding Hughes's guilt is divided. The Middlesex County Grand Jury is in session and will consider his case, but it is not thought an indictment will be found against him.

TO GET MR. SEWALL OUT?

HAS THIS TASK BEEN ASSIGNED TO SENATOR GORMAN?

Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee Said to be Trying to Bring About the Withdrawal of the Vice Presidential Candidate on the Chicago Ticket—The East Against Bryan, His Associate a Handicap in the West.

Senator Gorman of Maryland, according to a story current yesterday, has been deputed by Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee to arrange the withdrawal of Arthur Sewall as Vice Presidential candidate. Senator Gorman and Mr. Sewall served for several years together upon the Democratic National Committee, and there was an affinity between them owing to the fact that both are protectionists.

It is well known that when Chairman Jones published Mr. Sewall's letter to Mr. Bryan, in which he agreed to withdraw from the ticket, all arrangements were completed to take Mr. Sewall at his word. It was also part of the scheme to retire Mr. Watson and substitute a Populist less aggressive than the Georgian. When this plan became known to some of the New-York leaders who are supporting Bryan, they made vigorous objection. If an out-and-out Populist should be substituted for Sewall, it was contended that the Buffalo Convention might not give a thorough indorsement of the work of the Chicago Convention. Senator Murphy particularly urged that Sewall should not be disturbed for the present.

Since then Vermont and Maine have spoken, and the Democratic managers openly concede that the Eastern States are overwhelmingly against Bryan. They think that their only hope is to carry some of the States of the middle West, where Mr. Sewall handicaps them.

CHAIRMAN JONES IS ANNOYED.

He Has No Intention of Resigning His Position in the Campaign.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee was so filled with indignation on his return last night to find the widespread reports of his intended resignation in favor of Gorman, and of the alleged deal to withdraw Sewall from the ticket, that this morning he instructed the following to be issued from the bulletin department:

"Chairman Jones of the National Democratic Executive Committee returned from Washington last night and resumed work at headquarters this morning. Chairman Jones characterizes the reports appearing in a Chicago morning paper to the effect that Senator Gorman will from now on be the practical head of the National Democratic Committee as an unfounded and malicious falsehood, known to be a falsehood when it was published. There is no foundation whatever for the report that Chairman Jones is to retire from the active management of the campaign; that Mr. Bryan's programme is to be changed; that Mr. Sewall is to be withdrawn, and that the campaign in the Eastern States is to be abandoned.

"In other words, the articles purporting to have been written in Washington and printed in the Chicago paper alluded to are, Chairman Jones says, a pack of lies, manufactured out of whole cloth.

"In Chairman Jones's opinion, the only construction that can be placed upon the course of a certain Chicago newspaper in printing such base falsehoods is that these articles are the effect of their desperation and the desperation of the McKinley-Mark Hanna managers. Fortunately the public is no longer deceived by these wild statements, and anything that such papers may say is at once set down as a canard manufactured out of whole cloth.

"Chairman Jones and the managers of the National Democratic campaign are perfectly willing to withhold all information so far as these headquarters are concerned from such newspapers, as it violates every principle of common courtesy and persists in printing statements which the originators well know are not true. Hereafter the promulgation of political news from these headquarters will be confined to those papers who are inclined to treat such information fairly and impartially."

WANT TO KNOW ABOUT BRYAN.

Populists Will Find Out if He Believes in Their Theories.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 17.—L. C. Bateman of Auburn, the Populist candidate for Governor, also Secretary of the National Populist Notification Committee, is dissatisfied with Senator Allen's notification of Bryan of his nomination for President by the Populist Party. Mr. Bateman said:

"The recent election in Maine should be sufficient to convince the entire country that the nomination of Arthur Sewall was either a colossal blunder or a dark-dyed crime. Until lately I have been inclined to believe it was the former, but it certainly now looks as if it was deliberately planned and executed as a crime. The presence of Sewall on the National ticket resulted in the practical annihilation of the Democratic Party in this State. If he remains on that ticket it will inevitably result in the annihilation of the Populist Party. Yes, I have read Senator Allen's letter of notification to Mr. Bryan. Of course, it is a farce. It is on a par with all the doings of the men who are trying to sell out and disrupt the People's Party.

"The Senator is not enough of a politician, however, to carry out his scheme. He has overdone the matter and simply made himself a laughing stock. Middle of the Road men are for the most part delighted at his bungling work. Think for one moment of the idea of telling Mr. Bryan that we are all willing to support him, but we do not expect anything from him in return; that we do not expect him to believe in anything we do, but are simply pining for the chance to vote for him, entirely regardless of any platform of principles; that we are more than willing that he should use us for a spittoon, as we have no dignity of our own to preserve. This is the sum and substance of Senator Allen's letter.

"After we get done laughing over the Senator's mess, we shall quite likely take some steps to find out whether Mr. Bryan accepts our nomination and our platform of principles. At St. Louis all of his friends urged that we should nominate him, as he was a Populist and believed in all our principles. We want to know whether these statements are true.

"We propose to find out, and shall do so, whether it is agreeable to Senator Allen or not. We do not propose to thrust our services upon any man who does not want them or who is ashamed of us. We only ask for fair treatment, and that we propose to have."

ALLEN'S LETTER CAUSES TROUBLE.

Populists Do Not Like It as Well as Butler's.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 17.—Wright Cuney, the colored Republican leader of Texas, said yesterday: "Fusion between the Republicans and Populists is now virtually effected."

It was known several days ago that fusion had become a foregone conclusion, and that announcement of it had been delayed as a matter of policy until Bryan would decline to knife his running mate. Now the Populists declare that the letter notifying Bryan of his nomination does not meet with the approval of Texas Populists. F. Woods, State Lecturer of the Populist Party, after attending a Republican committee meeting yesterday, said:

"The Populists who first declared that they would vote for Bryan and Watson now take higher grounds, and say they will not vote for Bryan at all unless Sewall withdraws from the race and the Democrats pledge themselves to support Watson. The letter written by Senator Allen to Bryan notifying him of his nomination will be utterly repudiated, calling attention to the fact that it ignores the letter written by Butler to Watson, which expresses the sentiments of Texas Populists."

At Republican headquarters arrangements are being made to at once put into the field forty Republican and double that number of Populist speakers.

DESTRUCTIVE HAILSTORM.

Much Damage Done in Burlington, N. J., and Vicinity.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 17.—This place was visited by a terrific hail and rain storm at 5:50 this afternoon which caused considerable damage and a great deal of excitement. Window panes, skylights, and roofs of greenhouses and photograph galleries were smashed in by hailstones the size of hickory nuts. It was the most violent storm of its kind that has visited Burlington and vicinity in years.

The Burlington Hotel, which is situated on the banks of the Delaware River, had every pane of glass in it smashed to pieces. A large chimney which is in course of erection at McNeal's foundry was blown down and a portion of it was carried seventy feet in the air, crushing through the roof of No. 1 Foundry and completely demolishing it. An icehouse owned by John Vandergrift was wrecked and portions of it were carried a considerable distance. Some of the débris was blown against James Kelvey's residence and damaged the building.

There were 150 women at work in R. T. Woods's shoe factory when the storm began. The wind carried away the skylights and the hailstones pelted in on the women at their work, while vivid flashes of lightning added to their consternation. A number of the operatives fainted, but nobody was seriously injured.

JUST MISSED A COLLISION.

The Westernland Grazes the Brig Doris Off Nantucket Shoals.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—The British brig Doris, Capt. E. G. Gerhardt, came into port this afternoon from Ponce, Puerto Rico, after one of the narrowest escapes from being sunk by an ocean liner ever recorded.

The Captain says: "Last Monday evening, when eight miles to the westward of Nantucket Shoal Lightship, during a light fog, we were suddenly apprised of the approach of a large steamer by hearing the swish of her propeller. Hardly had the sound come to us when, through the mist, we saw the big steamer approaching, headed directly for us, and apparently going to strike us about amidships. I made hasty preparations for the safety of my crew, as I feared the steamer would sink us. We were standing in to the north-northwest with the wind so light that it scarcely moved us. On came the steamer, which we momentarily expected would doom our little craft, but as she drew near us she swerved just a little, and passed by our stern so close that she carried away our patent log, and left some of the paint from her bow on the log line. The steamer was the Westernland, (Belgian,) Capt. Mills, bound from Antwerp for New-York, and as she passed close enough to touch our side, we could see the excited faces of her passengers and crew peering over the side at us."

WEST POINTERS ARRESTED.

Caught Stealing Milk to Quench an Early Morning Thirst.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—While Officer Sheedy was patrolling his beat early this morning, he had an experience which made him rub his eyes to convince himself that he was not dreaming. Two men dressed in the uniform of United States regulars were apparently hiding something under a sign on Main Street.

He arrested them and found that they had been quenching an early morning thirst with the contents of somebody's milk pail. At the police station they gave their names as Private Alfred Miller and John Lahey. Recorder Odell, out of respect to the blue uniform that they had disgraced, discharged them.

Detective Albertson of the Hudson River Railroad force recently discovered a regular from West Point consorting with hoboes near Tarrytown. Tuesday night Ira Trival, a West Point regular, under arrest for stealing, escaped from the guardhouse and was recaptured only after a hard chase.

Capt. Ralph Treadway Located.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 17.—Capt. Ralph Treadway, who seems to have been lost from his friends for the past three weeks, spent all of last week at this place in company with the family of Col. Henry Robert of the United States Army, whose two daughters were spending a portion of the Summer with William A. Cotter of this place. He left here Monday afternoon in company with the Misses Robert for their home, in Philadelphia.

Gen. Butler's Sister Ill.

EXETER, N. H., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Betsy M. Stevens, only sister of Gen. B. F. Butler, is critically ill at her home in Nottingham. She is in her eighty-ninth year, and until recently has retained remarkable health and vigor.

QUEER DOINGS IN JERSEY

A GAME WARDEN TOO FREE WITH HIS RIFLE AT LYONS FARMS.

He Shoots a Brooklyn Sportsman in the Hip—A Park Ridge Justice Commits a Whole Family to Jail—Mrs. Hones Throws a Watermelon at Warden Blore, and Then Goes Under His Care as a Prisoner to See Her Friend.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 17.—Frank Fronco, Ettore Corrigilone, and Orcan Perogotis, three Italians from Brooklyn, invaded the quiet hamlet of Lyons Farms, a few miles from here, late this afternoon and began slaughtering birds with shotguns. The surprised farmers tried to make the fellows desist, but they continued shooting, and then word was sent to Game Warden W. H. Chandler, who is also the village constable.

He took his trusty rifle and started for the scene. When the Italians saw him coming they fled. He gave chase, and an exciting pursuit followed, in which the farmers took a hand. Chandler finding the fugitives gaining on him and paying no attention to his yells to stop, deliberately fired at one of them, and the fellow dropped in his tracks, shot in the hip. His companions were so scared at this episode that they halted in their flight and were speedily surrounded and bound with ropes and taken in a farm wagon to Police Headquarters in Elizabeth. An ambulance was sent from the Elizabeth General Hospital, and the wounded man, Ettore Corriglione, aged twenty-seven, and married, was taken to the hospital. His companions will be arraigned to-morrow here for violating the game laws.

MRS. HONES'S FRIEND IN JAIL.

Not Allowed to Visit Her, She Got Drunk and Was Arrested.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 17.—Warden Blore of the county jail was struck in the face by an over-ripe watermelon this afternoon. The melon was thrown by Mrs. Mary Hones, who went to the jail to visit Mrs. O'Sullivan, who is confined there. The Warden told Mrs. Hones that she could not see her friend to-day, as Tuesday is the regular visiting day, but offered to take any message to her. Mrs. Hones meditated a moment, and then threw the melon at the unsuspecting Warden, who attempted to dodge. He was not quick enough, and the melon struck him squarely in the face, and broke. Mrs. Hones was seized by the keepers, but the Warden let her go. Within an hour she went back to the jail, this time in charge of an officer, who also carried a commitment ordering the jailer to keep Mary for ten days on a charge of drunkenness. As she was led back to the cellroom, she said to the Warden: "No hard feelings, darling, but I must see Mrs. O'Sullivan."

A JUSTICE ON HIS METTLE.

He Arrests, Tries, and Commits an Entire Belligerent Family.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 17.—A whole family, consisting of man and wife and two children, was committed to the Bergen County Jail by Justice Smith of Park Ridge last night. The husband, Alfred P. Rogers, a traveling tinsmith, who formerly resided on West Broadway, New-York City, will serve three months for assault, while his wife and the two children will each be kept in the jail for five days on the charge of disorderly conduct.

While in Park Ridge yesterday afternoon Rogers became incensed at the acts of a small boy, who began to poke fun at him. Losing his temper, Rogers attacked the boy and struck him with his soldering iron. A servant girl went to the assistance of the youngster, and Rogers's wife went for her. The two children helped their parents. Word was sent to Justice Smith, whose office was but a short distance away. There was no constable on hand, so the Justice undertook the task of arresting the family. There was a struggle, with the Justice on one side and Rogers and his family on the other, and the Justice, with some outside assistance, came out on top. The Rogers family was taken to the Justice's office, where there was another combat, the family trying to get away. But the Justice was not to be fooled, and he quickly subdued the belligerents. Then he arraigned Rogers for assault, and when he had disposed of him, arraigned the wife and children and committed them too.

BONES OF HOLMES'S VICTIMS.

Dug Up in Obedience to a Dream Near the Murderer's House.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A lot of bones, it is not yet known whether they represent one or two women, have been dug up not far from the house formerly occupied by the murderer, H. H. Holmes, at Evanston.

For six consecutive nights Mrs. Andrew Parker of 2,044 Evanston Avenue dreamed of unconfined bodies, and she induced her husband to dig in the spot indicated by the dream, 150 yards from her house. He found nothing, but Mrs. Parker's dream came again last night, more real than ever. This morning her husband again dug, and found a skull, several ribs, and the arm and leg bones of a woman.

The Evanston police examined the bones and claim to have evidence that they are the remains of either one or both of the Williams sisters, supposed to be Holmes's victims.

CHURCH OUTRAGE IN MEXICO.

Several Arrests of Members of the Lawless Mob Already Made.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17.—On the night of the 15th inst. a mob attacked the Presbyterian church at Aguas Calientes, the pastor of which is the Rev. D. H. Sharp. The mob broke the windows and doors with stones. Mr. Sharp's house was also attacked. On the 16th inst. a crowd attacked the Morelos Protestant College, in the same city, breaking every window in it.

Several arrests have been made, and the authorities are anxious to identify the leaders. United States Minister Ransom has also been appealed to to use his best offices with the Government to secure the punishment of the offenders.

MRS. M'GOWN IS DIVORCED.

Sequel to Her Sensational Disappearance from Harlem.

A dispatch from Fargo, N. D., yesterday, announced that Mrs. Henry P. McGown of this city had secured a divorce from her husband, who is a son of ex-Judge McGown, and Clerk of Part II., City Court. This is the culmination of the disappearance of Mrs. McGown, which Harlem society was busy discussing last Spring.

When young Mr. McGown returned to his residence, 25 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, on the evening of April 24 last, he found a note from his wife, telling him that she had gone to Minneapolis, Minn., with her brother, J. H. Demarest. Marry W. Bell, a dealer in fire-proof materials, who boarded with the McGowns, left town May 5, saying he was going to Pennsylvania. Mr. McGown learned soon after that Bell had joined his wife and her brother in Detroit, whence the party proceeded to North Dakota, where Mrs. McGown began proceedings for divorce.

Mr. McGown is now at the Buffalo Convention. At the time his wife went away, he said he could not understand why she deserted him and her fourteen-months-old baby, as they had always lived happily together.

DISAPPEARED WITH $10,000.

R. M. Johnson's Wife Thinks He Has Been Foully Dealt With.

Mrs. Richard M. Johnson of 408 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street called at Bellevue Hospital last evening and obtained permission to go through the hospital and the Margue in search of her husband, who, she fears, met with foul play while he had $10,000 in his possession.

Mrs. Johnson said that her husband, for the last fifteen years, had been the confidential clerk for Byrnes Brothers, coal dealers at the foot of Delancey Street and East River. According to Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Johnson had left his home last Tuesday morning after kissing her and their daughter Sadie and informing them that he was going to sell their home for $10,000. She said Mr. Johnson had not been seen since that time, either at his home or place of business.

Mrs. Johnson found later that her husband had sold their home to a Harlem real estate dealer named Goodhart and had received $10,000 cash. Mr. Johnson was said to have been slightly under the influence of liquor when he left his home Tuesday morning. No trace of him was found in the hospital or Morgue.

LISCOMB FAILED TO APPEAR.

His Story About How He Was Chained Probably False.

Alfred A. Liscomb, the sixty-year-old man who was found Wednesday chained to a post in the cellar of Garry Leydecker's stable, King and Washington Streets, did not appear in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, as he had promised he would, to ask for a warrant against the men he suspected. The police investigations, it is said, prove the old man's story to be false.

Acting Captain Farrell of the Macdougal Street Station had witnesses in court who declared thew saw Liscomb on the street Tuesday night, when the sexagenarian asserted he was manacled.

Lawyer David M. Neuberger, who appeared for Leydecker, said he believed there was a conspiracy against his client. He asked for and obtained summonses against Liscomb and "John Doe" and "Richard Roe," through whom he thought he could get to the bottom of the whole matter.

WANTED TO JOIN HIS WIFE.

When She Killed Herself Williams Attempted Suicide.

Ella Williams, whose husband, John, is a colored teacher of languages, killed herself yesterday by taking poison in her home, 322 West Thirty-seventh Street. When her husband heard of her death he tried to shoot himself, but was prevented by friends.

Williams is a fluent speaker of German, Italian, French, and Chinese. His linguistic abilities made him welcome at Republican National Headquarters, where he is a trusty messenger. It was Williams who used Mark Hanna's letter paper on which to write an appeal that Magistrate Cornell be lenient to two colored women arrested for disorderly conduct.

CAPSIZED OFF ROMER SHOALS.

Yacht Acme Abandoned by Her Crew After Going Aground.

The little thirty-foot yacht Acme, with six persons aboard, capsized about 9 o'clock yesterday morning near the Romer Shoals. Those on board took to their small boat and landed at the Romer beacon. They were afterward picked up by a passing sloop.

The tug D. S. Arnott, bound from Perth Amboy for this city, found the Acme abandoned on the shoal and towed her to the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

The Acme was built at Mystic, Conn., in 1881, and is owned by F. H. Rosengarten of Jamestown.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for generally fair weather, with northwesterly winds.

The pressure was relatively low last night from Manitoba to the St. Lawrence Valley and in the Southwest. It was high off Nova Scotia, in the Gulf of Mexico, and in Montana. Rain had fallen in New-England and in the lake region.

The temperature was higher in the Atlantic States. It had fallen in the Lower Missouri Valley and on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope and remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The weather will clear to-day in the lake region and New-England, and it will be generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	62	61	66
6 A. M.	62	61	65
9 A. M.	67	62	67
12 M.	73	64	69
4 P. M.	76	69	72
6 P. M.	73	69	71
9 P. M.	71	68	71
12 P. M.	72	65	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68.75
Weather Bureau	66.00
Corresponding date 1895	69.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66.00

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 4, Column 4.

FOR THACHER AND SILVER

Gold Candidate Placed on a Popocratic Platform.

WORK OF BUFFALO CONVENTION

Efforts of Middle-of-the-Road Delegates to Secure Consistency Come to Naught.

SULZER GETS BUT EIGHTY-EIGHT VOTES

Other Places on the Ticket Go Begging for Candidates—The Convention "Regular" to the End.

Governor—JOHN BOYD THACHER of Albany County.

Lieutenant Governor—WILBUR F. PORTER of Jefferson County.

Judge of the Court of Appeals—ROBERT C. TITUS of Erie County.

Electors at Large—ROBERT P. BUSH of Chemung County and BENJAMIN WOOD of New-York County.

Platform—Unreserved indorsement of the Chicago Popocratic platform and candidates.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—The Democratic State Convention indorsed Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform to-day, and then, by force of Senator Hill's machine, which seemed to work well at long distance, nominated a sound-money man for its candidate for Governor, to stand upon a free-silver platform.

The candidate is John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of Albany. He presided over the Democratic Convention in Saratoga two months ago and then was one of the most pronounced of the gold-standard Democrats of the State.

Mr. Thacher's Position.

The position Mr. Thacher occupies is illustrated by a comparison of the financial declaration of the convention over which he presided in June with that of the convention which nominated him for Governor to-day:

AT SARATOGA IN JUNE.

Until international bimetallism can be secured—to which end all our efforts as a Government and as a people should be in good faith directed—we favor the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as essential to the preservation of our National credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor.

AT BUFFALO IN SEPTEMBER.

The Democratic Party of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, unreservedly indorses the platform adopted by the Democratic Party at the National Convention held in Chicago on July 7, 1896, cordially approves the nominations there made, pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic Party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the whole people, as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit, than that given to the country by the National Democratic Convention of 1896.

The Machine Against Sulzer.

Mr. Thacher's nomination to-day was made by the Hill machine, which made a solid, unyielding fight against a considerable number of Middle of the Road silver men.

The silver men were for William Sulzer, and they made a fight that was full of Popocratic wind. They were in dead earnest and wanted a candidate who would be in line with the Bryan and Sewall ticket and platform. The men who controlled the convention, acting for Senator Hill, as it is generally believed, withstood all attempts to nominate a free-silver candidate. They indorsed the Chicago platform, but they did not do it because they cared for Bryan and Sewall. They were looking to their own futures in politics, and, having taken steps to remain regular, they at once became gold men to all intents and purposes.

They completed their ticket by taking such men as they could get for the minor offices.

Wilbur F. Porter of Watertown, after a half dozen men had declined to take the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, stood for it. Every one was so glad to find any man willing to go on the ticket that Mr. Porter was hailed with glad acclaim, and was nominated unanimously without a roll call. He happens to be an advocate of free silver.

Platform Popocratic.

The platform adopted is short, and has nothing to say on any National question except a brief blanket indorsement of the Chicago platform. It accepts all of that platform as its law and gospel. It then denounces the Raines law, the extravagance of the Republican State administration, and its patronage-grabbing propensities. It also has a plank favoring good roads. As for any sign of Democratic doctrine, and declaration of principles, anything which aims to perpetuate "the ancient faith" of the party, it is not in the platform. Everything is surrendered to the indorsement of the revolutionary utterances at Chicago.

A striking feature of the convention was the apparently honest attempt of the Sulzer men as the Middle of the Road silver men to make the candidates fit the platform. The Middle of the Road men, over and over again, appealed to the convention not to stultify itself by nominating a man whose lifelong record was against the position to which the party had committed itself.

After Mr. Thacher had been named, the speakers for Sulzer proclaimed that the convention would be the laughing stock of

the Nation if it should nominate a gold-bug on a silver platform; but the convention had no hesitation in becoming a laughing stock.

Senator Grady was at the front again while the nominating speeches were in progress. He had what he called "an ungracious task," which consisted chiefly in making some assertions that it would not do to nominate any Tammany man because the issue would then be, "Shall the tiger rule?"

After thus acknowledging that the old beast was not in shape for any more rough usage at the hands of the voters, Mr. Grady proceeded to deliver John Boyd Thacher to the silver platform with assurances that Mr. Thacher, in spite of his record as a gold man, would follow regularity, no matter where it should lead.

The gold-standard Democrats such as ex-Gov. Flower were called hard names. Indianapolis, where they indorsed the genuine principles of Democracy, was called "the Cave of Adullam."

Mr. Russell's Intimation.

One of the orators for Sulzer, Mr. Russell a Tammany man and a Middle of the road advocate, thundered to the delegates that it would not do to nominate a man whose arm, when he tried to hold up the baner of Bryan, would be "paralyzed by his own convictions." He called no names, but proceeded to read from the speech of John Boyd Thacher at the Saratoga Convention.

All this had no effect on the convention. The machine was keyed up to nominate a gold man, and nothing could stop it. Tammany and Senator Hill's lieutenants were working in absolute harmony.

William Sulzer, the Middle of the Road candidate for Governor, did not follow the course sometimes adopted by candidates of withdrawing from the hall while the eulogistic speeches were in progress, but sat through it all. So he was on hand after the blow had fallen on his head, and made a perfunctory motion to make Mr. Thacher's nomination unanimous.

The convention, having swallowed the Chicago platform and nominated a candidate with a gold record to stand upon it, did not waste any time with the rest of the ticket. Mr. Porter had been agreed upon for the second place this morning. Mr. Kirk of Syracuse looked the ground over carefully and decided that he did not want it. Mr. Shire of Erie, who had been considered the alternative, is a good Democrat and did not want it; and so ex-Mayor Porter was about the only available man left.

Erie Gets a Candidate.

When it was determined that no Erie County man was to have the second place on the ticket, that left Judge Robert T. Titus of this county available for the Judgeship nomination. He is the only man who has been regarded as a possibility from the Democratic ranks, and if the geography of the situation had made him an impossibility, Judge Irving G. Vann, the Republican candidate, would have been indorsed. That was not necessary, and it pleases Erie County to have a candidate in the person of Judge Titus.

The list of Presidential Electors contains few names of eminent men. They were hunted up by the delegates from the thirty-four Congressional districts, without much regard for anything except the one idea of securing men who would consent to act.

Populists Want Fusion.

There are hints that the straightout Populists, who came here at the beginning of the convention to engineer through a fusion deal, have not given up hope. It is said they will try to make a dicker with the State Committee by which four or five Populistic Electors will be substituted, and thus give "Tom" Watson's friends in the State something to shout for and some basis for political bartering.

This is considered hardly a possibility. It is not in harmony with the green-goods theory of the entire action of the convention. To do that, it is said, would consolidate votes on Bryan and would add nothing to the "regularity" of the proceedings. The machine cares little for Bryan.

Regular to the End.

The convention left no possibility that its "regularity" might not be accepted on all sides. The star, the Democratic emblem adopted last year as the sign manual on the ballot of Democracy, was officially declared by a resolution to be the emblem of the party whose representatives were here to-day.

A few minutes after the platform was adopted a message came to Senator Grady from William F. Sheehan saying that his resignation as a member of the National Committee had been forwarded to National Chairman Jones. Frank Campbell of Bath, a banker, had been slated to fill the vacancy two days ago.

ALL DONE IN ONE SESSION.

Adoption of Platform, Selection of Candidates, and a Show by Purroy.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—When the delegates gathered in Music Hall this morning for the final session of the Democratic State Convention they found there were two things different from yesterday. In the first place, they observed that the management had been reading the newspapers and had procured two portraits of Bryan which were funny enough to be in keeping with the rest of this funny convention. One of them had a green background, and was placed at the base of the proscenium arch to the right of the Chairman. The other had a blue background and was placed right under the Chairman's desk. The delegates observed that the dominating feature of both of the portraits was the mouth. mouth.

The other thing that the delegates noticed with much regret was that Murphy-in-the-box was absent. Somebody had taken Murphy away. He was sadly missed.

The delegates assembled without fuss or cheers. There was nothing to cheer about. There was nobody to cheer.

The installation of H. H. Rockwell of Chemung as permanent Chairman was looked upon as funny because Mayor Malloy of Troy and Senator McCarren of Kings, who were appointed to escort him to the chair, were clean shaven like Mr. Rockwell.

"There's a fine trio of beardless boys," said Mayor Corwine as they climbed on the platform.

Mr. Rockwell's speech in accepting the permanent Chairmanship was received with due attention and no unnecessary amount of applause. The convention was not paying very much attention to speeches at this point. Mr. Sulzer was sitting in the middle of the New-York City delegation, looking nervous and anxious, and there were a lot of people in the crowd who wanted to put Mr. Sulzer out of his misery.

Mr. Purroy's Antics.

A discussion was created in the convention by the antics of Henry D. Purroy in fighting for a chance to deliver his speech, which had already been made public. When his chance came, upon the presentation of the platform, he bubbled over like a sulphur spring, and Senator Guy danced around like a rubber ball tossed up by the waters. Mr. Purroy insisted upon going on the platform and making a speech, which was apparently apropos of nothing except the intense regularity of Purroy. The previous question moved on the platform by Bernard J. York bothered Mr. Purroy very much. Before he made his speech, Mr. Purroy rushed over to John C. Sheehan and said:

"Say, you are not going to insist on the unit rule on this previous question business, are you?"

"Why, certainly not," said Mr. Sheehan.

"That's right," said Mr. Purroy, acknowledging the courtesy.

Two Distinctive Speeches.

The two distinctive features about the nomination speeches, which were declared in order soon after the effort of Purroy, were Senator Grady's speech in opposition to Judge Down's (of Binghamton) proposition to nominate Sulzer, and the speech of William Hepburn Russell in seconding the nomination of Sulzer. Senator Grady took the platform amid great acclaim, and knifed the Sulzer boom in the most artistic way of oratory. He insisted that Tammany should not have the added embarrassment in this campaign of Sulzer. At times Grady got dangerously near to telling the whole truth about the situation. In the insistence of his pleading Grady was never better than he was to-day. Mr. Russell's speech in seconding the nomination of Sulzer was a surprise to some of the delegates, because he was presented as one of the delegates from New-York City. Russell came in as a substitute from the Twenty-first Assembly District, in which Matthew Donahue is the leader. He recently went to New-York from Chattanooga, Tenn. He has a pliable mouth; it is long and agile; his lips are thin, and he has the air of one of those limber-tongued silver orators of the Southwest. He went to New-York a few months ago and made his first speech in the city at one of ex-Register John Reilly's mass meetings in the Fourteenth Assembly District. He was substituted, with the consent of John C. Sheehan, on the funny proposition that Tammany is in favor of free speech.

It was worth while to watch Dr. O'Sullivan, the medico-legal expert, while Russell was speaking. He was in a front seat in the Tammany row. He leaned forward in his seat and watched every movement of Russell's ears, eyes, and face, as though he was doing a physician's work. The elevation of the speaker's ears attracted him immensely. O'Sullivan is a student of Nordau. Russell was melodramatic in his speech. His apostrophe to the blue background portrait of Bryan, accomplished with much outstretching of his long arms, was picturesque and funny. Russell pleased the galleries.

Other Nominating Speeches.

The other nominating speeches were plentiful; many of them were absurdly long. The speech of Junio G. Tompkins, for instance, was a good type of the speeches that some men can make when an audience is tired out and restless. Self-esteem is the dominating factor in such speeches. Why men in State Conventions should make speeches that are long and tiresome is incomprehensible.

Beyond this apparently unnecessary delay, the business of the convention was fairly well dispatched.

ROCKWELL IN THE CHAIR.

Speech That Accorded Thoroughly with the Chicago Platform.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—The convention was called to order at 11:02 o'clock, and as soon as the Committee on Credentials had been presented, H. H. Rockwell, who had been selected for permanent Chairman, was escorted to the platform. He made an address, as a matter of course, speaking as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

"For the high honor of being chosen to preside over the further deliberations of this most representative convention of the great mass of Democratic voters of New-York I return you my heartfelt thanks.

"After the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, a distinguished ex-Governor of this State who participated in its proceedings but who has since fled to the Cave of Adullam, at Indianapolis, is reported to have said: 'The platform was just suited to the candidates and the candidates to the platform,' and, although the remark was made by way of disparagement, yet from the expressions of sentiment which we have already had here, and from the instructions we have received from our constituents, I believe that the platform and candidates are not only suited to each other, but are suited to the needs and requirements of the whole American people, that they meet the approval of the party, and that in November they will receive the approval of the majority of the voters of the Nation.

"For many years our people have had to struggle with adverse conditions rather than with political theories. Early in 1893 conditions which had been slowly but surely ripening, under a false and mischievous financial system, resulted, as has been foreseen and foretold, in great business adversity and general prostration of our commerce and industries. Banks closed their doors, and many of our oldest and strongest business institutions were forced to the wall. Factories were closed, and great armies of the unemployed looked despairingly on and saw their wives and children suffering for the necessities of life.

"The Congress was convened in special session for the purpose of devising means to relieve the situation. During the debates which ensued the senior Senator from this State said in his place in the Senate: 'The permanent remedy for all our financial evils is a return to the system of bimetallism which existed prior to 1873.'

Democrats but Not Revolutionists.

"Gentlemen, we are Democrats and we are not revolutionists. The financial evils from which we then suffered still exist. Business still languishes. The army of the unemployed still stands with folded arms and is wistfully waiting to see the wheels of industry again in motion. Our opponents offer us no remedy or relief. If the policy of steadfast adherence to gold monometallism enunciated by them for the first time in the National platform of any political party shall be made effective, then we are without hope. And what is our remedy?

"What was the system of bimetallism which prevailed prior to 1873? It was the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver on equal terms and without discrimination at a ratio of practically 16 to 1, exactly what is demanded by the Chicago platform. It is the bimetallic system of the Constitution which reserves to the Federal Government the exclusive right to coin money and forbids the States from making anything other than gold and silver coins of the United States a legal tender in the payment of debts. It is the system founded by that great conservative statesman and financier Alexander Hamilton, by and with the advice, consent, and co-operation of the father of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, and the other early statesmen.

"In June last the Republican Party assembled in National Convention at St. Louis, nominated its candidate for President and Vice President, and adopted a platform of principles. It is the first square declaration in any platform in favor of the single standard and in opposition to the use of silver as lawful money. Silver is not 'standard money' now, but is measured by gold. We have the gold standard alone, and the Republican Party in its platform demands its maintenance in violation of all the past teachings and policy and in violation of the Constitution.

"Again I say we are Democrats, and we are not revolutionists. Revolutionists! Rather apply the term to those engaged in the attempt to destroy one-half of the money of the world, thereby, as Baron Rothschild said, accomplishing a destruction of the values without any compensation, than to us who are trying to return to the monetary system which prevailed in our country for more than eighty years, a system founded and approved by Hamilton, Jefferson, and all the early statesmen of the Republic.

Do Not Favor Repudiation.

"But it is also charged that we are repudiationists. They say that we are in favor of a fifty-three-cent dollar to be used in the payment of debts. Our answer is that a return to the system of bimetallism which existed prior to 1873 means that gold and silver shall be kept at a parity of value according to the legal ratio. Why was it that the bullion value remained stable before 1873 and began to vary after that date? Not because of the increased relative position of silver. There were much wider variations in the relative production of the metals before 1873 than there have been since. At one period the production of gold was 75 per cent. less than that of silver. At another period it was more than 200 per cent. greater. At one time silver coirage almost ceased. At another time gold coinage almost ceased.

"But all during this almost 100 years there was never a moment when a melted silver dollar of the United States would not bring more than a dollar in gold in the world's market. The use of gold and silver is almost entirely a monetary one. People for ages have used both for money. Neither silver nor gold has great intrinsic value. Their value is artificial—caused by human desire. That desire is caused by their monetary use, and that alone. The value of gold rests in the confidence that men have in a Government that it will recognize its monetary use and stamp it as money.

"While men had that same confidence in silver, it was as valuable when melted as when coined, just as gold has continued to be. It was because the Government withdrew that recognition, discriminated against silver, and refused to coin or recoin it, that people lost faith in silver, and its value, as compared with gold, depreciated. The value of a gold dollar rests alone on the faith and credit of the Government, and under restored bimetallism the value of a silver dollar would rest on the same basis.

"'But,' say our opponents, 'the production of silver has been so great, owing to new discoveries and improved mining methods, that its value has been destroyed and we shall have a flood of silver if we open our mints to its free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.' The ratio of 16 to 1 was established more than sixty years ago, after a careful estimate which showed that there was in weight just about sixteen times as much silver as gold in the world. The proportions of values have not materially changed. The Director of the Mint has issued a table showing that the amount in ounces of production of silver in weight since that time has been a little more than sixteen times that of gold.

Silver Hurt by Legislation.

"But for hundreds of years men have been accumulating great stocks of gold and silver, which have become so enormous that the production of any one year or five years or ten years can have but a slight effect on their relative value. It was not increased production of silver, but it was legislation, and that alone, that caused the depreciation of silver. Demonetization by France and Germany and the United States causes silver to fall in value. The repeal of the Sherman law and the closing of the Indian mints caused so great and sudden a decline as to clearly show the relation of cause and effect. It was not increased production of demand for silver that caused its fall in value.

"Now, we claim that what legislation destroyed it can restore. We have entered on the road to gold monometallism by legislation. Finding that we made a mistake, let us get back to our starting point. That is the true meaning of our platform. The consequences of our mistake have been most disastrous. Ever since 1873 prices of everything have fallen proportionately with silver. A dollar in gold to-day will buy twice as many commodities as it would prior to 1873. It will buy twice as much land. Farms have shrunk nearly one-half. But the mortgages have not shrunk, nor the taxes, nor the notes, nor other evidences of indebtedness. Silver has not depreciated, but has remained stable, as compared with other property. Gold has appreciated, its purchasing power has doubled. Talk of an honest dollar? An appreciated dollar is just as dishonest as a depreciated one.

"Our opponents even appeal to the laboring man engaged in other avocations and tell him that the remonetization of silver is a scheme to raise values in the interest of the farmer alone; that it will result in raising the cost of living without a corresponding increase in wages. But let us consider who they are who make this appeal. Every monopolist, every oppressor of honor, is engaged with Mark Hanna in forwarding your interests by keeping down values and prices for your benefit.

A Fling at Mark Hanna.

"Who is Mark Hanna? Go ask the sailors of the great lakes—the men whom his organized thugs in Cleveland shot and beat and starved into submission. Go to the miners of Ohio, Michigan, and West Virginia. Every dollar of the millions which he has accumulated is tainted with the sweat and blood of oppressed and down-trodden labor. He glories in the fact that his money and his work secured McKinley's nomination, and expects them to secure his election. With him are engaged the great trusts and monopolies and railroad corporations. It is their boast that their money and their power cannot be beaten. These are the men who are so zealous of the interests of labor.

"No, my friends, our interests are all bound up together. For twenty years we have had constantly falling prices. But let prices begin to rise and capital will come from its hiding places and seek investment in profitable enterprises.

"When Jesus of Nazareth scourged the money changers from the Temple, when he denounced the Jewish hierarchy, charging them with binding heavy burdens too grievous to be borne, he was denounced as a revolutionist and Anarchist. When the people of the American Colonies protested against the unjust taxation of Great Britain they were denounced as revolutionists. When Richard Cobden led his crusade against the unjust and oppressive corn laws of Great Britain he was denounced as a revolutionist. When William H. Seward pronounced that this Nation could not endure one-half slave and one-half free he was denounced as a revolutionist. When Abraham Lincoln issued the proclamation which struck the fetters from the limbs of these millions of slaves he was denounced as a revolutionist.

Apostles of Reform.

"The cry of revolutionist and Anarchist has always been raised whenever man has protested against existing abuses in government and social order. But reforms have succeeded in spite of the intolerance and persecution of men high in power and social positions. If we will be true to our principles, true to our convictions, and go manfully forward to the battle, we shall succeed in making this a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, instead of a Government of trusts and monopolies, by trusts and monopolies, and for the benefit of trusts and monopolies."

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Mr. Purroy Creates Confusion by an Appeal from the Chair's Decision.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—As soon as Mr. Rockwell had finished his speech the platform adopted by the Resolutions Committee was read by B. J. York of Kings County. It follows:

"The Democratic Party of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, unreservedly indorses the platform adopted by the Democratic Party at the National Convention held in Chicago on July 7, 1896; cordially approves the nomination there made; pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic Party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the whole people as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit than that given to the country by the National Democratic Convention of 1896.

"We denounce those provisions of the Raines liquor law which deprive municipalities of the right to restrict and regulate the liquor traffic within reasonable limits prescribed by law; which divert excise moneys from local treasuries where they properly belong into the State Treasury, in order to make good deficiencies in State revenues caused by the extravagance of Republican Legislatures that otherwise would need to be supplied by additional direct taxation; which fasten upon the people a gigantic State political machine breeding corruption and intimidation, and which compel the granting of licenses to persons or places of notoriously bad character. If intrusted with power, we pledge our representatives to enact a just and reasonable excise law, restoring the principle of local supervision and regulation, conferring upon each locality the control and use of its own excise revenue with which to reduce its local taxation, and guaranteeing to each municipality the determination of its own excise regulation within proper limitations prescribed by general law.

Gov. Morton Arraigned.

"We arraign the Administration of Gov. Morton and recent Republican Legislatures for their extravagant legislation, whereby the State taxes have been largely increased and the burdens of the people augmented. Instead of reforms which were promised, there have been flagrant corruption and misrule. Instead of economy there has been prodigality. Instead of retrenchment there has been increased expenditure. Instead of legislation for the people there have been protection and favoritism for trusts and monopolies.

"We charge that the administration of the office of Superintendent of Public Works by the present incumbent has been notoriously extravagant, corrupt, regardless of law, and defiant of public decency.

"The Republican Legislature has multiplied State commissions, increased salaries, permitted unnecessary and ruinous special legislation almost without limit, suppressed freedom of legislative debate, held secret sessions in violation of the Constitution, and exhibited the grossest partisanship, even to the extent of legislating out of office the non-partisan managers of the State hospitals and of other charitable institutions of this State.

"We reaffirm our adherence to the principle of home rule for municipalities. We especially denounce the Republican policy which sanctioned one kind of legislation for Democratic cities and another kind for Republican cities, and we insist upon substantially uniform legislation for all cities, regardless of partisan consideration.

A Bid for the Veterans.

"We protest against the repeated violation by Republican State officials of the Constitution and laws which guarantee preference in the public service to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Union Army and Navy, whereby and by various preferences and excuses veterans have been removed from positions without cause in order to make room for political favorites. We demand the strict and honest enforcement of the laws in that behalf.

"We recommend the building and maintenance of a uniform system of good roads throughout the State, the expense thereof to be equitably divided between the State and the respective localities.

"We recommend such modification and revision of the employers' liability and anti-conspiracy laws as will offer equal opportunity and secure exact justice to employes and employers.

"Upon these principles and policies, applicable to State affairs, we invite the cooperation of all good citizens, to the end that a better administration of the affairs of our State may be obtained, that local self-government may be re-established, that the principle of home rule for cities may be enforced, that fair and honest legislation may be enacted, that lower tax rates may be secured, and the true welfare, prosperity, and happiness of the people may be promoted."

The liveliest incidents of the convention followed the reading of the platform.

Bernard J. York moved the adoption of the report of the committee, and stated that he had been instructed by unanimous vote of the committee to move the previous question upon the motion to adopt.

Mr. Purroy Makes a Scene.

Chairman Rockwell put the previous question. Henry D. Purroy of New-York interrupted with: "Mr. Chairman, that ought not to be. The members of this convention ought to have a chance to express themselves."

The Chairman—The gentleman will be seated.

Mr. Purroy—I will not be seated, Sir.

The Chairman (pounding with his gavel)—The gentleman must be seated.

Mr. Purroy—I will not. I shall speak out. I hope the previous question will not be ordered. It is not Democratic; it is not right.

Mr. Chairman (bang, bang, bang)—All in favor of the adoption of the previous question—

Mr. Purroy—Mr. Chairman—

The Chairman (continuing)—Will say yea, those opposed nay. [Great confusion, the nays apparently making the most noise.]

Mr. Purroy—Mr. Chairman—

The Chairman—The question is carried. [Cries of "No, no."] The question now arises upon the adoption of the report of the committee. All in favor of—

Mr. Purroy—That is not fair, Sir—

The Chairman—It seems to be adopted. It is adopted.

Mr. Purroy—I question the ruling of the Chair. [Applause.] I appeal from the decision, and on that I demand the roll call.

The Chairman—The gentleman from New-York is recognized for the purpose of appealing from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Purroy—No; I want the roll called.

The Chairman—And on that he demands the roll call. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained?

Mr. Purroy—Let us have no unfair ruling. Charles P. McClelland, (of Westchester)—I rise to a point of order.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Westchester will state his point of order.

Mr. McClelland—My point of order is that the gentleman from New-York is too late with his motion, the Chair having declared the question carried.

The Chairman—The Chair overrules the point of order; the question now is, Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained? and upon that the roll will be called.

Bernard J. York (Kings County)—The decision of the Chair on what?

The Chairman—The decision of the Chair declaring the resolution adopting the report of the committee carried.

Mr. Purroy—No, Sir; on the previous question. [Cries of "Sit down!"]

Mr. Purroy—No, I won't sit down. No man will make me sit down.

The Chairman—The Chair rules that another motion having been put in the meantime, the appeal from the decision of the Chair upon the previous question comes too late. The roll will be called upon sustaining the decision of the Chair upon the adoption of the report of the committee.

Mr. York—Then I understand that this appeal is from the decision of the Chair declaring the platform adopted.

The Chairman—That is right.

Mr. Purroy Still Objects.

Mr. Purroy—That is not a fair ruling. I appealed from the decision of the Chair stifling this convention and ordering the previous question. [Applause.]

The Chairman—The Chair rules that after its decision declaring the motion for the previous question carried, another motion was put and declared carried, and from that the gentleman appeals from the decision of the Chair, and that his appeal from the former decision comes entirely too late. The clerk will call the roll on this question.

Mr. York—Will the Chair state the question?

The Chairman—The Chair will state the question. The gentleman from New-York, Mr. Purroy, appeals from the decision of the Chair declaring that the motion for the previous question should be put.

Mr. Purroy—No, Sir; the gentleman from New-York appealed from your decision—

The Chairman (Bang! Bang!)—All those in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair will vote aye; those who are against the decision of the Chair will vote no.

Mr. Purroy—I questioned the decision of the Chair declaring that the previous question was ordered.

Purroy Ruled Out of Order.

The Chairman—The gentleman is out of order and will take his seat.

Mr. Purroy—You rule me out of order; and from that ruling I now appeal.

The Chairman—The gentleman will be seated, and the clerk will proceed to call the roll.

Senator Charles L. Guy of New-York—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. [Cries of "No, no, no."] A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman—The Chair rules that no point of order can be raised while the roll is being called. The clerk will proceed.

Clerk De Freest then called the roll. When Mr. Purroy's name was reached he rose and said: "I ask to be excused from voting, and to state my reasons. [Cries of platform, platform.]

The Chairman—The gentleman has the floor for the purpose of briefly explaining his vote.

Mr. Purroy went to the platform, unrolled a typewritten speech, and said in part:

"Mr. Chairman: There is no man in this convention to whom I yield in my enthusiasm for the candidates nominated at Chicago and for the platform there adopted. [Applause.]

"Heretofore, in the deliberations of most of the State Conventions which I have had the privilege of attending, I have much preferred to remain a silent and attentive listener, but to-day, in the grave party crisis which confronts us, when, with the news of Maine ringing in our ears, many of our former leaders are openly espousing, by one method or other, the cause of Hanna and McKinley, while others of them are still weakly hesitating as to the expedient course before them, it seems to me that every delegate here present who is truly loyal to the National organization, however humble his position in the party, ought to openly proclaim his full and unqualified acceptance of both the platform and candidates of the most free, honest, and fairly conducted convention which has been held within the recollection of the present generation, and ought at the same time to declare his willingness and determination, according to the best of his ability, to help fill up the wide gaps which at this late day, on the very eve of battle, have been deliberately made by the deserters from our ranks.

His Views as to Chicago.

"For my part, Mr. Chairman, although I went as delegate to Chicago fully and sincerely believing in the doctrines which my party had promulgated a month previously at Saratoga, although I watched with much anxiety and misgiving the action which by a more than two-thirds vote the Chicago Convention took, in spite of the protest of its Eastern members, yet the moment that convention had adjourned and I found myself facing the serious alternative of either, on the one hand, supporting the able, upright, and fairly chosen candidate of my party, and of submitting for the time being my judgment to its deliberate decision on certain questions of finance and taxation as to which the most learned experts are still honestly differing and which will certainly continue to be live issues no matter which way this election may be determined, or, on the other hand, of helping directly or indirectly to elect to our highest office that typical representative of all that is most offensive in Republicanism, whom Mr. Hanna has presented to the American people as the legitimate outcome of the worst methods that have ever disgraced our politics—that moment my duty became clear as day before me, and that same moment my poor services were again enlisted in behalf of that time-honored and glorious Democratic National organization which I still firmly believe is far best equipped to preserve our free institutions just as they were given to us by the fathers of the Constitution, and to fearlessly repel the ceaseless and dangerous encroachments which plutocracy is ever making upon the rights and authority of the masses."

Finance and Taxation.

Mr. Purroy went on to discuss the doctrines of finance and taxation, and referred to the radicalism of the Chicago platform. He was interrupted with hisses and cries of "sit down."

Mr. York rose to the point of order that Mr. Purroy was not explaining his vote, but the Chair overruled the point of order and Mr. Purroy resumed his speech. He said:

"Stupid wealth has been openly rewarded with high office, solely in return for its vast contributions; bond issues have been periodically ordered in time of peace on terms which have taken from the people millions which have gone to enrich a few favored bankers, who for months beforehand had been scheming to create the very crisis which they were subsequently called on to relieve; tariffs and bounties have been fixed in complacent accord with the insatiable greed of gigantic monopolies; syndicates and trusts have been permitted, without even a protest from National or State Governments, to corner the very necessaries of existence, in order that already excessive wealth might prey, unchecked, upon the miseries of the struggling masses; the future prosperity of most important public communities has been made secondary to private interests and great public franchises." [Great confusion and cries of "Sit down."]

The Chairman—Until we have order, the gentleman cannot proceed.

A Delegate—I think the gentleman has fully explained his vote.

A Delegate—Mr. Chairman, is not the speaker to be heard?

The Chairman—The Chair proposes to see to it that he shall be.

A Delegate—I suggest to the Chair that the gentleman be accorded the usual Congressional privilege, and have leave to print the remainder of his speech. [Laughter and applause.]

The Chairman—The gentleman is out of order, and the gentleman from New-York will continue.

Mr. Purroy said, in conclusion: "Mr. Chairman, I now withdraw my request to be excused from voting, and vote aye." [Applause and cheers for Purroy.]

On motion, the further call of the roll was suspended.

The Chairman—There are already 226 votes in favor of sustaining the Chair, which is a majority, and 22 against. [Applause and cheers.] And that, it seems to the Chair, is a Democratic vote of about 10 to 1 in favor of sustaining the Democratic Chairman. [Laughter and applause.]

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

Frank Downs Presents William Sulzer and Senator Grady Speaks for Thacher.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—The preliminaries disposed of, nominations for Governor were declared in order. Albany County was called, and Louis W. Pratt of Albany took the platform and presented the name of John Boyd Thacher. Mr. Pratt said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Our enemy, the Republican Party, holds the citadel of our State Government. Three years ago they wrested it from our grasp. Since then they have twice successfully withstood our assaults. Intrenched behind a phenomenal majority in fancied security, they are reveling at the feast in riotous disregard of their duty and opportunity. Confident of easy victory in New-York, and a return to power in the Federal Government, they have chosen puppets as their champions, and sent them forth to the coming battle of the ballots.

"To contest the Governorship of New-York with Frank S. Black, I have the honor to present for your consideration the name of John Boyd Thacher of Albany. The people will compare the candidates. Mr. Black's experience in the public service is measured by a six months' session of Congress. His short public career has been distinguished by a scandalous abuse of the Congressional franking privilege and a singular opposition to the cause of freedom in Cuba. His narrow mind, blatant hypocrisy, and bigoted partisanship were made apparent when he declared at the late Republican Convention that a man who had voted the Democratic ticket for ten years was 'beyond prayers.' The press of the State thereupon called him a 'fool' and 'blatherskite,' but the Republican State Convention nominated him for Governor.

"For twenty years John Boyd Thacher has served his city, his State, and his country, with distinguished ability, self-sacrificing devotion, and eminent success. As a State Senator he deserved and won the highest praise bestowed upon any legislator for his services in the interest of organized labor. As Mayor of Albany, in 1886 and 1887, he secured the lowest tax rate imposed for many years before or since. He was recalled to that office by the people of Albany a year ago. Having served in the Senate, on the Committee on Cities, and, as Mayor, having given close attention to the administration of the Municipal Government in all its manifold details, he is pre-eminently fitted for the Governorship at a time when the government of cities is the most perplexing and important problem that confronts the people of this State.

"Mr. Thacher is distinguished for his eminent scholarship, broad culture, and intense enthusiasm. To his untiring efforts as World's Fair Commissioner was largely due the pre-eminent success of New-York State at the Columbian Exposition.

"Such are the qualifications of John Boyd Thacher. Such is the man we present at this crisis to lead the Democrats of New-York in this most important contest. Standing upon the Chicago platform, reaffirmed and adopted by this convention, John Boyd Thacher, a true, steadfast, and loyal Democrat will lead the Democracy of New-York State to certain victory and insure the triumphant election of William Jennings Bryan as President of the United States."

Frank Downs Presents Sulzer.

Judge Frank Downs of Binghamton presented the name of William Sulzer. He said:

"I have listened to the nominating speech made by the gentleman from Albany County. I have not one word to say in opposition to what he has said about the unfitness of the Republican candidate. Neither have I one word to say to detract from all that he said in relation to the distinguished gentleman whose name he has presented. But I am here to represent Alleghany County, and to present to this convention the man who I believe to be the people's choice, the gentleman who we believe to be in full sympathy with the platform here adopted and at Chicago. [Applause.] I will not keep you in suspense. The gentleman whom I shall present to you for consideration is Congressman William Sulzer of the City of New-York. [Applause and cheers.]

"Gentlemen of the convention, we have more at stake than to satisfy the ambition of any individual or anybody's friend to-day. [Applause.] You have been sent here under instructions from more than nine-tenths of the counties that you represent to indorse the platform and the candidates of the Chicago Convention, which you have done. Now I beg of you not to stultify yourselves, after having adopted the platform, by nominating any man unless it is one that you know is in sympathy with it. [Applause.] When the work of the convention at Chicago was finished the first man from the State of New-York to declare his allegiance to it was William Sulzer. [Applause.] He has been with it from its inception. He has been with it in the strife up to the present time, and his services will be dedicated to it until the election is over, whether he receives the nomination here or not. [Applause.]

"My friends, the gentleman's history is too well known for me to take up very much of your time. Suffice it to say that, while he is yet a young man, this is a young man's campaign. There are three candidates for Governors of different States who are as young as he is, and the next President is going to be a man of about his age. [Applause.] He was elected a member of Assembly by the distinguished organization upon whom we rely each successive election for our majorities for the Democratic Party. [A voice: "Three cheers for Tammany."] He was sent for five consecutive times by that organization and the Democrats of the City of New-York, each time with an increasing majority, to pay for the interest which he had taken in the party and organization. I leave the cause of William Sulzer, the poor man's friend, the vote-getter, the winner, in your hands."

Sulzer's name provoked a big demonstration from the delegates' seats and the galleries. Three cheers were given for Bryan and Sulzer.

Mr. Sulzer occupied a seat in the Tammany delegation, and listened closely to the speech presenting his name.

Delegate Gorman of Erie County seconded the nomination of William Sulzer. J. F. Oulahan of Sussex also seconded Mr. Sulzer.

Porter's Name Presented.

John N. Carlisle of Watertown took the platform when Jefferson County was called, and said that every town and ward of his county instructed the delegates to support the Chicago ticket and platform and see to it that no one whose Democracy could be questioned be nominated. He presented the name of Wilbur F. Porter of Watertown as a genuine silver Democrat. He attacked Mr. Thacher, and charged him with not daring to come to Buffalo or to declare himself for the Chicago platform.

Mr. Merrill of Livingston seconded the nomination of Wilbur F. Porter.

J. C. Pierce of Monroe took the platform and said that the convention would be the laughing stock of the country if it adopted a silver platform and put a goldbug at the head of the ticket. He seconded the nomination of Sulzer.

Excuses for Tammany.

When New-York County was called Thomas A. Grady rose and took the platform. He said:

"It is a most ungracious task that I am called upon to perform, but it is one which I deem necessary for the sake of the Democratic Party and the success of the Democratic cause. I would infinitely prefer if I

Continued on Page 8.

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, &c. Price, 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN

Have purchased the Entire Stock of Tredwell & Slote,

461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway, Corner of Grand Street.

CONSISTING OF MEN'S High-Grade Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

AND WILL PLACE IT ON SALE AT

ONE-HALF (1/2) OFF Tredwell & Slote's Former Prices.

SALE WILL BEGIN

Saturday Morning, September 19, at 8 o'Clock,

At TREDWELL & SLOTE'S Former Stores, Broadway, cor. Grand St.

Open Evenings Until 9 o'Clock During This Sale.

For forty years Messrs. Tredwell & Slote have catered to the high-class trade in ready-to-wear clothing. Here are some of the good things at this sale:

Suits.

Tredwell & Slote's Prices.		Our Prices.
$40.00	Imported Vicuna and Hockanum Worsteds, in Stripes and Plaids	$20.00
$35.00	English Whipcords and Bannockburns and Imported Cloths	$17.50
$30.00	Scotch Plaids and Fancy Worsteds	$15.00
$25.00	Imported Cassimeres and Fancy Cheviots	$12.50
$20.00	Fine Business Suits, in Black and Blue Cheviots and Fancy Mixture plaid	$10.00
$15.00	Mixed Cassimeres and Cheviots	$7.50

Overcoats.

$60.00	Montagnacs, Carr's Meltons and English Beaver, all silk lined	$30.00
$50.00	Foreign Beavers and English Meltons, Blue, Black and Brown	$25.00
$40.00	Imported Kerseys and Worumbo Chinchilla, Blue and Black, silk lined	$20.00
$30.00	Meltons, Frieze and Kerseys, in Blue and Black, Brown and Oxfords and Olive Green	$15.00
$22.00	Beavers, Blue and Black, half satin lined	$11.00
$20.00	Kerseys and Chinchillas, Blue and Black	$10.00
$15.00	Kerseys and Chinchillas, Blue	$7.50

Fall Overcoats.

$30.00	Imported Coverts and Black Vicunas, silk lined	$15.00
$28.00	Gray Vicuna, silk lined	$14.00
$25.00	English Coverts and Kerseys, silk lined	$12.50
$20.00	English Covert Top Coat, strap seam and plain	$10.00
$15.00	Covert Cloths and Dark Effects, in Brown and Gray	$7.50

Ulsters.

$50.00	Montagnacs, Imported	$25.00
$40.00	Worumba Chinchillas and Fur Beavers	$20.00
$30.00	Foreign Beavers, Chinchillas and Cheviots	$15.00
$28.00	Genuine Irish Frieze	$14.00
$20.00	Chinchilla and Frieze	$10.00
$15.00	Cheviot, Chinchilla and Frieze	$7.50

Trousers.

$12.00	Imported Worsteds, in stripes and plaids	$6.00
$10.00	Rocks, Globes and Blackingtons, Worsteds and Cassimeres	$5.00
$8.00	Scotch Cheviots and Fine Striped Worsteds	$4.00
$6.00	Cassimeres for Business Wear	$3.00
$5.00	Cassimeres and Worsteds.	$2.50

Full Dress Goods.

$30.00	Full Dress Coats and Vests, Imported Whipcords	$15.00
$25.00	Broadcloth Coats and Vests	$12.50
$25.00	Tuxedos of Imported Worsteds, silk lined	$12.50
Odd Tuxedo Coats, silk lined

BUCKWA'S PECULIAR RACE

WAS AN ODDS-ON FAVORITE, BUT FINISHED IN THIRD PLACE.

The Stewards Found that One Bookmaker Refused to Lay Against Any Other Horses in the Race—Jockey Club Stewards Have Begun an Investigation—Box Won the Flatlands Stakes—The Winner Beaten by Cassette.

The racing at Gravesend was of a very ordinary kind yesterday, and those who visited the track went home anything but pleased with the day's sport. The attendance was smaller than on any day this season.

The fourth race, a selling event for three-year-olds and upward, was a most unsatisfactory contest. Buckwa, on the strength of his recent races, was made a 1-to-3 favorite, and Connoisseur was the second choice, at 7 to 1. Buckwa led for half a mile, and then Connoisseur took the lead and won driving by a head. Long Beach came up very fast in the stretch, and beat Buckwa for the place.

The race had such a bad look that the Stewards began an investigation at once. They summoned Coady, the jockey of Buckwa, and will have other witnesses examined. What gave a particularly suspicious appearance to the race was the fact that one prominent bookmaker laid a little better price against Buckwa than any others in the ring, and refused to lay anything against any of the other horses.

The details of the racing will be found in the summaries which follow:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $500. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Miss Prim, Mrs. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., by Knight of Ellerslie-Miss Primrose, 110 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 115, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Lewis)
3—Free Lance, W. J. Roche's b. c., 113, 10 to 1..
.....(Sims)

Won by a length; four lengths between second and third.

Ben Ronald, 110, 8 to 5, (Hill;) Grey Bird, 115, 20 to 1, (McCafferty;) Dr. Jim, 110, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Absentee, 114½, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Maud Adams, 110, 15 to 1, (Coyle;) Buddha, 112, 100 to 1, (Littlefield,) Trayant, 110, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) and Estaca, 113, 30 to 1, (Sloane,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Highweight handicap. Purse $700, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Glenmoyne, J. W. Roger's ch. g., 6 years, by Glenelg-Mayme, 140 pounds, even and 2 to 5..
.....(Taral)
2—Howard Mann, S. Williams's b. c., 3, 129, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(A. Clayton)
3—The Swain, Covington & Kent's b. c., 3, 130, 7 to 1.....(Ballard)

Won by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

Decatur, 132, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Halfling, 135, 5 to 2, (Lewis,) and Kingstone, 122, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, of $1,500, for two-year-olds, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Selling allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1:01¾.

1—Box, W. Showalter's ch. c., by Order-Pandora, 108 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Martin)
2—Chic, Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 93, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Waller)
3—Ludwigshafen, D. Gideon's ch. c., 105, 10 to 1.....(Littlefield,)

Won by a short head; six lengths between second and third.

Hi Daddy, 90, 10 to 1, (Coyle;) Inspirer, 93, 8 to 1, (Powers;) Arabian, 93, 30 to 1, (M. Hirsch;) Virginia Ward, 100, 20 to 1, (Sloane;) Simonian, 97½, 50 to 1, (Coyle,) and Naughty Girl, 90, 60 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:56½.

1—Connoisseur, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Dixiana, 102 pounds, 7 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Hewitt)
2—Long Beach, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 8, 102, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Coyle)
3—Buckwa, Cambridge Stable's b. g., 5, 104, 1 to 3.....(Coady)

Won by a head; a head between second and third.

Marshall, 109, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Premier, 92, 8 to 1, (Coyle,) and Chugnut, 89, 12 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,400 since Aug. 1; selling; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Cassette, A. Clason's br. f., by Uncas-Castalia, 101 pounds, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Coyle)
2—The Winner, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 115, 1 to 2 and out.....(A. Clayton)
3—Muskallonge, F. M. Arthur's b. c., 110, 8 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

Argentina, 101, 7 to 2, (Sloane,) also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—Preston, F. Dunne's br. g., 4 years, by Faverdale-Sweet Home, 109 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Martin)
2—Ameer, J. Kneale's ch. h., 5, 113, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Taral)
3—Agitator, S. Delmel's ch. c., 4, 112, 3 to 1..
.....(Sloane)

Won by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

Tinge 112, 10 to 1, (Rogers,) and Runaway, 112, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

BROOKLYNS WON A GAME.

Outbatted and Outfielded Washington Ball Players.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 10; Washington, 3.
Boston, 2; Baltimore, 0.
Louisville, 3; Pittsburg, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	85	37	.697
Cleveland	76	45	.628
Cincinnati	75	48	.610
Chicago	70	56	.556
Boston	69	55	.556
Pittsburg	63	60	.512
Philadelphia	60	62	.492
New-York	60	63	.488
Brooklyn	56	68	.452
Washington	54	70	.435
St. Louis	37	87	.298
Louisville	35	88	.285

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Brooklyns had an easy time of it defeating the Washington Club to-day. The latter fielded very loosely, while the Brooklyn boys batted well and fielded faultlessly. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbey, rf	1	1	1	0	1			Jones, rf	2	0	1	0	0		
Damont, ss	1	1	3	4	1			Ander'n, lb	0	2	12	0	0		
Selbach, lf	0	1	2	0	0			Griffin, cf	1	1	3	0	0		
McGuire, c	0	0	5	3	0			Shoch, 2b	0	2	2	5	0		
Smith, 3b	0	0	2	1	1			Corcor'n, ss	1	3	4	3	0		
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	2	1	0			Shindle, 3b	1	1	1	1	0		
Wrigley, 2b	0	0	0	0	0			McCar'y, lf	2	1	0	0	0		
Brown, cf	0	2	5	0	1			Grim, c	2	1	3	2	0		
Cartw't, lb	1	0	7	0	1			Kennedy, p	1	1	0	3	0		
McJames, p	0	0	0	0	0										
*Farrell	0	0	0	0	0										
King, p	0	0	0	0	0										
Total	3	6	24	8	6			Total	10	12	24	13	0		

*Batted for McJames.

Washington	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	—10

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off McJames, 4; off Kennedy, 5. Struck out—By McJames, 3; by Kennedy, 2. Home run—Grim. Three-base hits—Anderson, 2. Two-base hit, Griffin. Sacrifice hit—McJames. Stolen bases—Jones, McCarthy, Grim, Griffin, Shindle. Hit by pitcher—By Kennedy, 1. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Heydler.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Lousville	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Killen and Sugden; Hill and Miller. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 4. Batteries—Hoffer and Robinson; Sullivan and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

The game at the Polo Grounds between the New-York and Philadelphia clubs was called at the end of the third inning owing to darkness and rain, the score then standing New-York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Two games will be played to-day. Wet grounds prevented the Chicago and Cleveland clubs from playing their scheduled game.

MADDOX OUT OF THE HOUR RACE.

Not in Condition to Ride at the Opening of the Quill Club Meet.

The fisher lad of Asbury Par—Harry Maddox—will not take part in the great hour race at Manhattan Beach this afternoon. His physician sent a certificate to Secretary Macfarlane of the Quill Club Wheelmen yesterday, in which it was shown that the Jersey crack was not able to ride in such a hard race as this promises to be. The scratching of Maddox's name from the list leaves "Little" Michael, the Welsh wonder; "Al" Wernig of Buffalo, and Frank Starbuck of the Quaker City to struggle for the big prizes Opinion is about equally divided as to who will win, Michael and Starbuck being equal favorites. Nearly 100 men will be employed in pacing the three contestants in this race.

Every indication points to a very successful tournament for the Quill Club. The trial heats and the hour race in its big meet will form the programme to-day, while to-morrow the finals will provide a great attraction to admirers of cycle racing. The sport to-day will begin at 2:30 o'clock.

A large crowd of riders arrived at the track yesterday about 4 o'clock from Wilkesbarre, Penn., where they rode on Wednesday. The main interest in the meet, of course, centres on the outcome of the mile invitation, professional. The entries in this race comprise Arthur Gardiner, E. C. Bald, "Tom" Cooper, "Tom" Butler, John S. Johnson, and a sixth man to be picked from a trial heat to be run this afternoon between Otto Ziegler, Ray MacDonald, and Earl Kiser.

Special sanction has been obtained to exceed the regulation prize limit of $100 for professionals, and the first prize for this race will be $150, second $75, and third $50.

A glance at the names in the half-mile handicap for professionals, including as it does all the stars of the National Circuit, will give the cycle sharp an idea that particularly high-class sport can reasonably be expected. Here is the list.

First Heat—E. C. Bald, scratch; E. H. Kiser, 10 yards; O. S. Kimble, 10; E. A. McDuffie, 20; Carroll B. Jack, 25; A. E. Wernig, 30; Harry C. Clark, 30; W. A. Rulon, 35; Charles Hadfield, 40; Harry Caldwell, 40; F. W. Young, 45; E. P. Thompson, 55; A. H. Barnett, 65; Charles Kindervatter, 75.

Second Heat—Arthur Gardiner, scratch; Ray MacDonald, 10 yards; F. H. Allen, 15; L. A. Callahan, 15; H. H. Maddox, 20; Watson Coleman, 30; C. S. Wells, 35; J. B. Bowler, 40; Henri Jallu, 40; J. W. Baldwin, 45; J. W. Conklin, 50; E. Bringhurst, 55; A. J. Hargan, 65; Harry Hartdorf, 70.

Third Heat—Otto Ziegler, 10 yards; Frederick Loughead, 15; E. S. Acker, 20; W. H. Williamson, 25; H. E. Bartholomew, 30; Howard Mosher, 30; H. K. Smith, 35; G. H. Knight, 40; Victor Hallo, 40; B. Rich, 45; H. R. Steenson, 45; Hugo Von Rodeck, 50; C. E. Kluge, 60; D. F. Maltby, 70.

Fourth Heat—C. R. Newton, 15 yards; J. F. Starbuck, 20; Jay Eaton, 25; F. F. Goodman, 30; Conn Baker, 35; A. T. Crooks, 35; J. H. Fitzgerald, 40; W. P. Neville, 45; S. D. Harvey, 50; George Thatcher, 50; C. J. Lewis, 55; P. K. Manning, 60; F. J. McDonough, 80.

The other handicap trials to-day will furnish some lively work for the amateurs. The very flower of the "pures" of the metropolitan district grace the lists. In the two-mile handicap the scratch men are "Joe" Harrison, H. K. Roe, and W. A. Barbeau.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—One of the features of the Vim Bicycle Club's race to meet at Waverly Park, N. J., on Oct. 3, will be pacing by "quads." The Vim Club will have a machine of its own, manned by four of its fastest riders, and, in addition, the services of the Kings County "quad" team have been secured. All the pacing at the meet will be done by these machines, except in Charles Hadfield's attempt to ride a mile in 1:50. Hadfield will be paced by a sextuplet and a tandem.

—The following members of the Harlem Wheelmen will serve as road managers to-morrow of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's Marathon race, which will be paced by cyclists: Timers—Messrs. Roe, Thomas, and Lowe; Umpires—Messrs. Page, Morrison, Seggeman, De Voursney, Frost, Friedenrich, Eckhoff, Hart, and Vallette. The course will be from Stamford, Conn., to Columbia Oval. The start will be made at 1 o'clock.

—Despite the decadence of open century runs this form of amusement to mileage enthusiasts will be renewed on the 27th inst. by the Amphion Wheelmen of Brooklyn. The trip will be over the Merrick road course to Patchogue. Entry blanks can be obtained at the clubhouse, 146 Lynch Street, Brooklyn.

—Another "photo" run will be taken on Sunday by the cyclists of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography and the Whirling Dervishes. They will go to Douglaston. Short races, coasting matches, and hill-climbing contests should make the outing pass pleasantly.

—The several committees of the Hudson County Good Roads Association will have a meeting this evening at the Palma Club, Jersey City. The purpose of the meeting is to outline plans for active operations during the coming Winter.

—Those in charge of the bicycle lantern parade to Brooklyn in Brooklyn on the 20th inst. in honor of Timothy L. Woodruff, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, estimate that 10,000 riders will be in line.

—Frank Bardy and William Weber of Jersey City started Wednesday on a tandem for Charleston, S. C. The return trip will be made by steamer.

Vaquero Won Once More.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—H. B. Duryea won another race in the thirty-footer class to-day in a good southwesterly breeze. It was for sweepstakes, and the course was from Brenton's Cove to and around Dyer's Island buoy and return, a distance of sixteen miles. The Vaquero crossed the line first, the start being at 2:40, but was soon outfooted by the Wawa, whose skipper went wind hunting over against the Rhode Island shore and lost his advantage. The turn was made as follows: Puck, 3:29:30; Vaquero, 3:29:40; Wawa, 3:29:50. All the boats went over to the Conanicut shore for the beat to the finish, and, as usual, the Vaquero got a lead which she held to the line. The time:

Name and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	2 40 00	5 02 35	2 22 35
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	2 40 00	5 03 50	2 23 50
Puck, E. D. Morgan	2 40 00	5 05 30	2 25 30

Vencedor-Siren Yacht Races.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 17.—The first race of the match between the Vencedor and the Siren will be sailed Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The course for the first race is to be a triangular one of fifteen miles, over either the Columbia Yacht Club longer course or the Lincoln Park Yacht Club longer course. The second race is to be to windward or leaward, ten miles and return, and the third, or deciding, race, if one be necessary, is to be over a course agreed upon by the judges.

Minor Sporting Notes.

—Enoch Wishard's gelding Wishard ran third in the Yare Handicap at five furlongs, run at Yarmouth, England, yesterday. The race was won by Lord Rendelshaw's Lackadaisical.

—There are thirty entries for the "Marathon race" from Stamford, Conn., to the Columbia Oval, under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, next Saturday.

—Yale's football players will begin practice next Monday, when the rush line men will be put to work.

MR. BLACK COMES TO TOWN.

He Will Make Four Speeches During the Campaign.

Frank S. Black, the Republican nominee for Governor, came to this city yesterday to confer with his friends and advisers. He is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

He saw in the afternoon Chairman Hackett and Executive Chairman Odell.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who called on him, he said he did not intend taking a very active part in the campaign, as far as speaking was concerned.

"I will probably make four speeches," he said, "and shall make my first one at Carnegie Hall in this city. I cannot now give the date."

When asked for his opinion of John Boyd Thacher, his opponent, he said:

"I do not know Mr. Thacher. He is reputed to live in Albany, only six miles from my home in Troy, but I do not know him."

Herr Most's Yom Kippur Speech.

The Hebrew Anarchists yesterday continued their programme of feasting on Yom Kippur, the day of atonement, with a mass meeting in Clarendon Hall, at which the apostle of dynamite, John Most, delivered an address. He derided the Jewish religion, and urged his listeners to agitate for irreligion, for the overthrow of all political systems, and for the abolition of all private property.

M'CLAVE SHORT ON LUMBER.

Makes a Second Assignment at Request of Creditors.

John McClave, ex-Police Commissioner, made an assignment of his lumber business, 145 to 157 Eleventh Avenue, and 602 to 606 West Twenty-second Street, yesterday, to William Harlson, who is also the assignee of John McClave & Sons in the bicycle business. The assignment resulted from the request of the creditors, who held a meeting yesterday at the office of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, 111 Broadway, which was attended by about forty persons from this city, Albany, Buffalo, Boston, and West Virginia.

A statement was presented showing that the liabilities are $113,000, of which $98,000 is in the lumber business and $15,000 in the bicycle business. Of the liabilities in the lumber business, $15,000 is due to a son and daughter, and is secured by mortgages on the factory buildings. The assets consist of the factory buildings, which are on leased ground, and which cost $175,000; lumber on hand, $12,000; bills receivable, $3,200; judgments against a fire insurance company, $5,000; claim against the city, $4,000; lots in Newark, $2,500.

Mr. McClave was questioned by several of the creditors regarding the great shrinkage in his assets from a year ago, when it was said he claimed to be worth $400,000. Ex-Congressman John J. Adams, representing the Garfield Bank, was specially interested in this matter, as the bank is the largest creditor, the amount being reported at $35,000. The information was given that Mr. McClave had made a transfer of his residence, 124 West Seventy-second Street; his country place at Greenwich, Conn., and two houses in Newark, to his wife. The deeds were dated April 2, but were not recorded until Sept. 11, the day John McClave & Sons made an assignment. The property was valued at $210,000, and was mortgaged for $95,000. It was stated that they were transferred to Mrs. McClave for advances she had made.

Mr. Adams withdrew from the meeting. He said he could not see more than $35,000 tangible assets for the creditors. It was suggested on behalf of Mr. McClave that a committee of creditors be appointed to go over his affairs and see what ought to be done. Such committee was appointed.

Mr. McClave later in the day filed a personal assignment of his lumber business in the County Clerk's office, and the deed was followed by a second one an hour later in a more extended form.

LIVELY BEARS IN CELLS.

They Tear Out Bunks and Try to Beat Down Doors.

Two aged bears may be had cheap by applying at Police Headquarters, unless their owners manage to raise $200 each and get themselves out of prison. The bears are the property of three Frenchmen—Joseph Koch, John Ford, and Joseph Ferpe—who were arrested at King's Bridge yesterday for exhibiting the animals in the street against the peace and security of the city.

The three men, with the bears, had just arrived from Yonkers and as they had neglected to read the minutes of the Board of Aldermen, they did not know that the city fathers had decreed that bears were "noxious animals," and should not be exhibited in the streets unless "taxidermated." These bears were very much alive, and the Frenchmen, thinking the police officials would like to see a show, were putting them through their steps in front of the police station when a squad of blue-coats rushed out and placed them all under arrest. The Frenchmen pleaded ignorance of the law, but no excuses were taken.

The bears were first placed in a stable, but they created so much commotion among the horses that it was thought best to lock them in cells. The animals tried to bite the policemen who attempted to lead them, and their owners were called upon to handle them. The bears followed their owners meekly into cells, where they were chained to the benches. The men were then taken to the Morrisania Police Court, where Magistrate Mott held them in $200 each for trial.

In the meantime, there was excitement in the police station. The bears knew something had happened to their masters, and they proceeded to protest. They tugged at their chains until they wrenched the benches from their fastenings and then they tried to tear down the doors and the walls of the cells. They were so vicious that the policemen in the station were afraid to go near them, and the Sergeant telegraphed to Police Headquarters for advice. He was advised to keep the bears quiet.

Magistrate Mott was asked what should be done with the bears, and he said they ought to be turned over to the Property Clerk at Police eHadquarters. An attempt will be made to-day to remove the bears.

OLD RECEIVERS OUSTED.

Justice Dickey's Decision in the Murray Hill Bank Case.

As the result of an order issued yesterday by Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Miles M. O'Brien and Spencer Trask, who were appointed receivers of the Murray Hill Bank by Justice Pryor, are relieved of their duties and are to be succeeded by Edward H. Hobbs of Brooklyn and Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of Newburg as temporary receivers.

Justice Dickey's decision gives precedence to the action of Attorney General Hancock to dissolve the bank over the previous action taken by the Directors of the bank. In his opinion the Justice says:

"The statute requiring the Attorney General, under the direction of the Bank Superintendent, to institute proceedings means something. It appears to me from the affidavits filed that in this case the Directors knew that the State authorities were about to commence this action to dissolve the corporation and took the action they did in an effort to get ahead of the authorities. As I am of the opinion that the Directors at the time they petitioned for the appointment of receivers in the proceedings instituted by them were not Directors having the management of the concerns of the corporation, but were shorn of all duties of management by being deprived by the Bank Superintendent of the entire assets and the business of the bank, I am necessarily compelled to hold that the appointment of receivers in that proceeding has no binding force, and receivers should be appointed in this action."

The new receivers are required to furnish $100,000 bonds.

Fellman's Suicide Explained.

Herman Fellman, who committed suicide in the apartments of Mrs. Atwood, at 100 West Sixty-seventh Street, Wednesday night, left two letters, one addressed to his wife, at 26 West Eighty-fifth Street, and the other to his employers, Frank & Einstein, 280 Broadway, which were delivered yesterday. Leo Frank of Frank & Einstein called at the Coroners' office in the afternoon and opened the letter addressed to the firm in the presence of Coroner Hoeber. He declined to say anything about the letter, explaining that he did not wish to embarrass Mr. Feilman's family. Coroner Hoeber said Fellman wrote that he killed himself because of love for Mrs. Atwood, and because of financial difficulties.

Robbery on a Large Scale Charged.

James J. Cohn, a druggist, of Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street; William Wild, his managing clerk, and John B. Murray and Henry Brock, stock clerks for Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, of University Place and Clinton Place, were held, in Part I., General Sessions, by Judge Fitzgerald yesterday for trial on indictments charging them with grand larceny from Merck & Co. The two stock clerks are accused of having stolen $1,000 worth of drugs from Merck & Co. and selling them to Cohn and Wild. Cohn denied the charges.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

WHEAT MARKET ACTIVE, HIGHER, AND FIRM.

Free Buying for Wall Street and Western Account—Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Dull and Firm—Oats Quiet and Higher—Provisions Steadier and Dull—Cotton Less Active and Lower—Coffee Active and Lower.

An increase in the grain speculation was brought about by the free purchases for Wall Street and Western account, while prices tended upward with the strength shown in the outside markets. Provisions were steadier, but without life. Cotton was unsettled and less active, with the close lower. Coffee was active and lower with Europe and local longs selling.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	26⅜@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @ $3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.50 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.67½@ 3.70
Beef, family	7.00 @ 8.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ 16
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7 @ 9¼
Copper, lake	10.75 @ 11.00
Lead	2.80 @ 2.85

WHEAT—Contracts opened active and excited at ⅞@1⅛c advance on higher cables, better Western markets, free buying for Wall Street account, and an increase in the export demand; lost ⅜c through local realizing, but closed firm at ½@⅝c net gain....Spot was ½c higher, and in better export demand; sales, 200,000 bushels, Spring and Winter, without particulars.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1⅛c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at ¼c under December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 1⅝c over December, free on board, afloat. ....Clearances hence, 184,187 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 225,914 bushels; receipts, 92,275 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 244,706 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and closed firm at ⅛@¼c advance, due to better cables and firmer West....Spot was quiet at ⅛@¼c advance; sales, 41,200 bushels, including, to shippers, 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, part at 27⅝c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 2,800 bushels No. 2 mixed on private terms; 1,400 bushels No. 2 white at 28c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 27¼c, delivered.... Receipts, 122,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 350,958 bushels....Clearances hence, 95,430 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 189,649 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ⅛@¼c with other grains, but trading was slow....Spot were in active export demand at an advance of ⅛@¼c; Sales, 187,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24c bid; No. 3 white, 21¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24½c, with 20,000 bushels sold on private terms; No. 3 white, clipped, at 23c; No. 2 Chicago, 20½c, with 10,000 bushels on private terms; rejected white, 19c; rejected mixed, 17½c; No. 2 Chicago, 21¼c; track mixed, 18@20½c; track white, 20@29½c for 65,000 bushels. ....Receipts, 162,900 bushels; exports, 46,678 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	15,000	65⅝@66	65⅝
October	80,000	65¾@66⅛	65¾
November	45,000	66⅞@67⅛	66⅞
December	5,715,000	67 9-16@68 1-16	67⅛
May	735,000	71 @71⅝	71
Total	6,590,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	.. @..	26¼
October	....	.. @..	26⅝
December	30,000	27 15-16@28	28
May	....	.. @..	30¼
Total	30,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	.. @..	20¼
October	....	.. @..	20½
December	15,000	21¼@21 3-16	21¼
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—Business very slow, as jobbers report full supplies, and prices held firmly. Sales, 5,400 bbls, including of City Mills 6,200 bbls patents and 2,500 bbls clear, on private terms; 1,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.75@$3; 1,500 bbls Southern patents at $3.25@$3.30, 4,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.30@3.60, 3,600 bbls Winter straights at $3.30@3.40, and 450 bbls clear at $3.15@$3.25....Arrivals, 8,542 bbls and 10,859 sacks; exports, 5,208 bbls and 25,339 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 31,161 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady at $2.25 @$2.75.

BARLEY—Fairly active and steady; new feeding quoted at 31c, cost, freight, and insurance.

BUCKWHEAT—Quoted at 41½c for prime, free on board. Buckwheat flour quoted at $1.50 for new.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 39c, cost, freight, and insurance.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 72½c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@$3.90; ground, $3.40@$3.50; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Dull and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 85@90c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 47½@50c.

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OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a lull over trading in New-York. As concerns the export demand the prospects of its early improvement were less encouraging, since the little ocean freight room available the day before for some Continental markets had been mostly taken up for miscellaneous produce, while a liberal offering for accommodation was not made except for a more remote period, or the latter part of October. This checked an understanding of the short interest in Europe, as well as disconcerted the trade here over the effect of the situation South. The production goes on slowly; the mills can get very little seed at their recent bidding prices; a few have paid a little more money, but crushing is not generally under way, it as well being disturbed by money difficulties. To advance bids on seed would mean that the mills could not afford to sell the oil at the current price, while the product would have a much narrower consumption at any better rate. It looks as though Texas alone would be able to bring its oil production up to the amount it turned out last year, where the planters do not compete as freely for the seed as in the Atlantic States. To bring out seed freely from producers' hands in near sections would possibly mean nearly a ten-dollar rate per ton delivered, instead of the eight-dollar price which is being offered, and which inside figure the mills feel they cannot exceed. Prime yellow was offered here at 24c, with 23½c bid. Of white, 400 bbls, sales, 400 bbls, for export, at 25½c, crude, in barrels, quoted at 22c asked, and 21½c bid. ....LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 37@ 39c....LINSEED OIL was dull; quoted at 31@ 32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Sept. 17.—Oil closed at 112½; Standard's price, $1.12.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly well supported in price, with little fresh demand, and most of the outward movement on old contracts.

LARD—The West was a trifle firmer but quiet; packers were supporting the market, but most of their deliveries were on old contracts; new demand was checked in a degree by the situation of the ocean freight market in its higher rates and light offering of room, with remarkably little scarcity for the Continent, which will not be broken until some time next month; September, at the West, closed at 3.35c, nominal; October sold at 3.35@3.37½c, closing at 3.37½c; December sold at 3.50@3.55c, closing at 3.50c bid; January sold at 3.72½@3.75c, closing at 3.72½@3.75c. Here demands were unimportant; cash at 3.67½@3.70c; tank lots at 3.45c bid and 3.47½c asked; September option at 3.70c, nominal; city steam was steady; sales of 50 tcs at 3.40c; refined continued dull; Continent at 4c; South American at 4.45c; compound at 3¾@ 4c, as to quality.

PORK—There was light export demand at steady prices; sales of 150 bbls. The West was dull, with 7¼c per bbl, closing easy, bid, nominal with September at $5.70, nominal; October was at $5.70@$5.77½, closing at $5.72½; January at $6.70 @$6.77½, closing at $6.72½, bid....Quotations here: Mess, in lob lots, $7.50@$8.25; family mess, $9.50@$11; short clear, $7.50@$8.50.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was little done, while prices were held steadily; sales of 200 bxs clear bellies at 5¾c....City meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5½@5¾c; 10-lb average, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 9@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@4c.

BACON—In short ribs there was little done, while prices varied slightly only, with, at the West, September closing at 3.07½c, nominal; October sold at 3.10@3.12½c, closing at 3.10c, asked; January sold at 3.35@3.37½c, closing at 3.35c.

BEEF—Rather firmer prices were held for choice city India, but exporters were figuring slowly; sales of 200 tcs city extra India mess at $10, and 300 pkgs packet and family mess....Quotations: Packet, $6@$7; do, in tieces, $8@$9; family, $7@$8; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@$6; city extra mess, in tieces, $9@$10, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Were at steady prices; sales of 100 bbls here at $15.50; $14.50 quoted at the West and $15.50 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices....Bacon, 4¼c; 160 lb, 4½c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 4¾c; 120 lb, 4¾c; pigs, 5¼c....Receipts at the West, 56,527 head; same time last year, 41,798 head. Chicago—Receipts, 32,000 head; active; firmer; $2.45@ $3.20; left over, 8,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,775 head; slow; lower; $2.50@$3.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,452 head; 5c lower; $2.75@$3.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $3@ $3.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; weak; $2.70@$3.05. Omaha—Receipts, 4,300 head; 5@10c lower; $2.50@$3.

TALLOW—There were 150 hhds city taken by the local soap trade at 3¼c, and 200 hhds went in to the home consumers under the usual

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
GENEVA, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
MAINZ, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ROME, Italy: Loescher & Co.

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The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Conceris—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Chimmie Fadden—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Black Sheep—8:15.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia—3:30.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1896.

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

It is plain that the Democrats at Buffalo cared little or nothing for the ideas of the Chicago platform. The only men there who were moved by a strong and sincere belief in those ideas were the small band of fanatical Populists who were working for fusion. Even among them there was evident more anxiety as to the "recognition" of their little party organization than for the advancement of their principles. There was no zeal for free silver. Probably most of the delegates knew very little about what free silver really means. There was still less for the war against thrift and honesty which is declared in the Chicago platform. The people of New-York, Democrats as well as Republicans, are on the whole a well-to-do people, able to earn their living, support their families, and pay their debts. The great body of them feel in their hearts hope, ambition, confidence. They do not covet the possessions of those who have more than they have. They see in them, for the most part, evidence of what they can do for themselves, and with pluck and industry and honesty they are trying to do for themselves the very best they can. They do not want to pull others down. They wish to rise, and in their various ways they are rising.

The Democrats of this State, like the Republicans, are also law-abiding. They are so by tradition and education, and, what is more, by the knowledge of their immediate and lasting interest. They know that to have their own lives and property protected, to go about their daily business in peace and order, the law must be fairly made and interpreted and firmly and promptly enforced. Therefore, they have no sympathy at all with the utterances of the Chicago platform, which refer to the riots of 1894 and ALTGELD's part in them. They are not easily fooled. They know that when the Chicago Convention "denounces arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions," it meant to condemn President CLEVELAND for ordering Gen. MILES to Chicago. It meant to condemn Gen. MILES for putting down the riots with which ALTGELD was in sympathy or of which he was afraid. Now, the Democrats of New-York two years since were thrilled with pride and joy at the action of President CLEVELAND and Gen. MILES, and you cannot find one in ten thousand of them who, in the frankness of private talk, and without reference to any platform, would condemn that action.

Why is it, then, that some 450 delegates from all the Assembly districts in the State go to a Democratic Convention and vote to approve the Chicago platform, which in such important matters is directly opposed to their independent sentiments and convictions? It certainly is not the candidate who brings them to so curious a pass. BRYAN is not popular in New-York. Before he was named at Chicago very little was known of him. Probably 400 of the 450 Buffalo delegates could not, in June last, have recognized his name as one they had ever heard. He has not gained greatly since. Senator GRADY, who presided on Wednesday, is a much more distinct personality. Clearly, it is not leadership that sways these Democrats.

What is it, then? Roughly described, it is partisanship. It is a desire to go with the party, wherever the party in a fairly regular fashion may go. It is, of course, an extreme instance of narrow and ignorant partisanship, but that prevails pretty well in every party, and only accounts for the body of voters who do not do much thinking. With the delegates it is another matter. Some of them also are blindly following a fixed habit. But most of them take the Chicago platform and candidate because of their regularity, and adhere to regularity for what there is in it for them. They are more selfish than anything else. Politics is largely their trade. With many it is the only trade they have. They will not risk their future market. They talk of loyalty and fidelity as if they were soldiers of a great cause. They are more like the contractors, sutlers, and camp followers. Their standard is low, their vision is short, their ideas are narrow. No party that depended on them could have a long or useful life. This year their real value will be shown. After the defeat that awaits them, the party can be reorganized under the lead of men who set the cause above the spoils. To the extent that this is done the party will yet do good work.

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

The ambition of Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER to be Governor of New-York has long been familiar to the people of the State. Ever since he closed his curious service as Chairman of the Commission of Awards at Chicago he has made no concealment of it. There was no reason why he should have concealed it, for it was a legitimate ambition. There was nothing to be ashamed of in pursuing it. Until yesterday there was nothing to be ashamed of in the means by which he pursued it. Curious how "vaulting ambition" "o'erleaps itself and falls on the other." In 1894 he was the most conspicuous candidate for the nomination of a Democratic party disorganized only by the disgraceful nomination and deserved defeat of MAYNARD the year before, and he would have been nominated if the convention had not been stampeded for Senator HILL. If he had been nominated then, with the certainty of defeat before him, he would have had a recognizable claim upon his party when its prospects should become better. Now he has been nominated, with the certainty of defeat before him, but by accepting the nomination he will forfeit every claim upon the future Democratic Party. He has never before come so near the Governorship as a nomination, and he has never been carried so hopelessly far away from it as by the nomination. To-day for the first time it can be positively said that JOHN BOYD THACHER will never be the Governor of the State of New-York.

It is curious also to see what havoc a devouring ambition makes with its victim's perceptions. Normally Mr. THACHER's perceptions are doubtless good enough, but they are now frightfully distorted. He seems to have forgotten, what everybody else remembers, that he made a gold speech at Saratoga, and that he committed himself unequivocally against the Chicago platform before that platform was made. It is morally impossible for him to stand upon the Buffalo ratification of the Chicago platform; but this he fails to perceive. The rumor that he would not accept a nomination on a free-silver platform which spread in Buffalo day before yesterday was a natural result of the situation, and one creditable to Mr. THACHER. He failed to perceive that it was creditable, and promptly denied the imputation of consistency, honor, and good faith. We said yesterday that it would be distinctly disreputable for any Democrat of standing to accept the nomination of the Buffalo Convention. There is no Democrat in the State whose acceptance would be more distinctly disreputable than Mr. THACHER. He of all men cannot take it without abandoning every pretext of self-respect, without utterly forfeiting respect and respectability. If he does not see this, all the worse for him. By accepting it he will give to every decent Democrat, and, indeed, to every decent voter in the State, an incentive so to vote that his vote may most sharply rebuke a shamefully cynical exhibition of perfidy and dishonor.

IT KILLS STATE ISSUES.

There will be virtually no contest over State issues this year in the State of New-York. Such a contest the Democratic Party might have made if the "regular organization" had continued to be the Democratic Party, but since, like Bottom the Weaver, it has become "translated" at Buffalo into the semblance which the National organization took at Chicago, nobody will mind what its convention says upon State questions.

A platform which begins by indorsing "unreservedly" the farrago of Populistic doctrines adopted at Chicago and cordially approving the nominations there made, and declares "as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic Party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the whole people as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit," may end with the decalogue and the golden rule or anything else that is good and virtuous, but nobody will heed its pretenses or its promises.

What is said about the Raines law, the administration of Gov. MORTON, and recent Republican Legislatures, the conduct of the Superintendent of Public Works, the violation of the principle of home rule for cities, and all the rest of it, may be true in part or in whole, but nobody will expect any remedy of abuses or reform of anything from a "Democratic organization" which consists of the disordered remnants of the Murphy-Tammany machine with which the reputable Democrats of the State will have nothing to do. There can be no issue made upon State affairs with such an aggregation of political turncoats.

It is to the Brooklyn Convention of next week that the Democrats of this State must look for a declaration of the party's principles in matters of State legislation and administration, as well as in matters of National policy, but the contest for giving these effect will have to be postponed to the future. This year in the State of New-York the Republicans will have things their own way. The Chicago Convention and the Buffalo Convention have deprived the Democrats of all chance of accomplishing anything, and the Brooklyn Convention can only keep alive the true faith of the party and hold in organized cohesion the sound elements which will ultimately draw to themselves the forces that have been scattered and demoralized by the fatuous surrender to Populism.

THE EVIL OF UNEQUAL ASSESSMENTS

The recent action of the State Tax Commissioners and the Board of Equalization in adding to the local assessment of real estate in some counties and subtracting from it in others is a new reminder of the long-standing evil of unequal assessments and of an "equalizing" process which makes them more unequal rather than less so.

The law, in requiring property to be assessed for taxation at its actual value, contemplates equality of assessment, but the assessment is made by county and city authorities for purposes of local taxation primarily, and they pay practically no heed to the legal requirement as to actual value. The assessment varies all the way from less than half the value to something more than three-fourths. The chief inducement to a low valuation is a reduction in the proportion of the State tax which the county will have to pay, and that inducement is strong in proportion to the importance of the State tax in comparison with the local tax. It has greater relative importance in rural counties than in cities, and the assessment is almost invariably lower in such counties.

It is the purpose of the process of equalization to rectify the inequalities of assessment in proportion to value in the different counties, but the Tax Commissioners, like the old State Assessors, seem to follow the general principle of making a large addition to the assessment in this city—it is over $75,000,000 this year—and distributing the benefit among the counties from which the pressure for reduction is strongest. This city will be required this year to pay almost one-half the State tax derived from the direct assessment of property, besides contributing far the greater part of the corporation tax and much more than its share of the liquor tax.

There seems to be no way of rectifying this evil of unequal assessment and unjust "equalization" until conscientious Assessors can be obtained in all the counties and a scrupulously fair State Board of Equalization shall deal with their work. As such a consummation seems to be hopeless, it is highly desirable to have a system of taxation under which the entire State revenue shall be derived from other sources than the assessment of real and personal property, leaving this to be the basis of local taxation alone.

DEDUCTIONS OF POLITICAL CHAIRMEN.

Popocrat Chairman J. K. JONES of Arkansas and Republican Chairman BABCOCK of Wisconsin have been making queer deductions from figures on the recent Arkansas election. The day after the first reports from Arkansas on the State election JONES declared that he "was entirely unprepared for what seems to have been the result," as he discussed the reported plurality of 65,000 or 70,000 for JONES, Democratic candidate for Governor. He may have been thinking that the report was not true, for he accounted for the large plurality by saying that he believed "a large number of Republicans have voted our ticket straight."

If JONES will look at the figures to-day he will find that he really did not think when he offered his opinions to the public immediately after the election. For he will see that instead of voting "our ticket straight," 34,139 Republicans voted for REMMELL, Republican candidate for Governor, whereas only 26,085 Republicans voted for REMMELL in 1894. The Republican vote increased 12,000 in a year, while the Democratic increase was a little less than 12,000. The Populists lost 11,216 votes in the year. Why should Mr. JONES assume that "the great body of Populists voted the straight Democratic ticket"? And if he does still so assume, he must abandon his claim that "a large number of Republicans have voted our ticket straight," or else find a greater Democratic majority.

The Democratic vote in 1894 was 74,809. If the 11,216 Populists who did not vote their own ticket all voted for JONES, Democrat, then JONES did not receive to exceed 400 Republican votes, and it is obvious that about 12,000 Republicans who staid at home in 1894 were better Republicans, in the heart of the silver country, than they were two years ago.

Chairman BABCOCK has not had all the figures, but this does not excuse his thoughtlessness in talking about the significance of 33,000 plurality for JONES for Governor, when he could have ascertained, in a moment, that the Democratic plurality in 1894 was 48,724, and that the plurality in 1896 will apparently exceed that by something like 4,000. The Arkansas Republicans have done so well in this year of silver fever that BABCOCK can afford to be calm and to think.

Chairman JONES spoke thoughtlessly when he said, the day after the election: "I look on the result in Arkansas as merely the forerunner of what may be reasonably expected throughout the entire South and West." It is to be hoped that his remarks about the promise of the election were truer than his allusions to the Republicans and Populists who had "voted our ticket straight." If in Arkansas, reported to be consumed by the silver fever, the Republicans have been able to increase their vote more than 46 per cent., while the Democrats were gaining only 15 per cent. upon their vote of 1894, the "forerunner" is one for Chairman BABCOCK, rather than Chairman JONES, to consider with satisfaction.

BRYAN AND NEW-MEXICO.

A correspondent of The Baltimore American has unearthed a curious fact about the Congressional career of the Boy Orator. It is that he voted twice against the compulsory teaching of English in the schools of New-Mexico. It would seem from this that BRYAN considered that the Spanish "greaser" was a likelier person to vote for free silver if left in his original and benighted condition than he would be after he had learned English.

The discovery, however, is that of a mare's nest. Even BRYAN is entitled to justice, and the fact is that on these two occasions he only voted with his party, which at that time was the Democratic.

A Republican from Illinois moved, as an amendment to the act for the admission of New-Mexico, that English should be taught in the public schools. This was resisted by the Delegate from New-Mexico upon the ground that it was unprecedented and unnecessary, and by the Democrats, under the lead of WHEELER of Alabama, upon the ground that the subject was not properly within the competency of Congress. The amendment was renewed by another member in a modified form. Both amendments were defeated by a strict party vote, in which BRYAN voted with the majority. There is no political capital against BRYAN to be made out of these votes. To arraign him for them is simply to arraign the Democratic majority in the House in the Fifty-third Congress.

Mr. GORMAN's friends state that his health will not permit him to take active charge of the Bryan campaign in the East. He is suffering from political locomotor ataxia, a progressive disease which gradually destroys the patient's power of co-ordinating movements. It first became serious last Fall, and though the poor man has made every effort to overcome it, experts now say that the crisis, which involves complete helplessness, cannot be deferred beyond November.

Absolutely the one claim that BRYAN has upon any Democratic voter is that of "regularity," and this is dwindling to no claim at all. It has been known ever since he was nominated that he had justified the sound-money Democrats beforehand by proclaiming that he would bolt the candidate of Chicago if he should be a gold-standard man, or should stand on a gold-standard platform. But there has lately come to light an even more striking exhibition of him, this time as an actual and not merely a potential voter. It is established by the affidavits of twelve citizens of Nebraska that BRYAN admitted last March that in the last Presidential election he did not vote for the Democratic candidate, CLEVELAND, but did vote for the Populist candidate, WEAVER. What shred is left of BRYAN's regularity after this?

Controller FITCH in a letter to The New-York Herald gives some facts as to the lack of funds for school buildings and school purposes, which show that this matter is not being dealt with as promptly and earnestly as it should be. On the 17th of August there were bids at par for 3½ per cent. bonds, of which $275,000 would have gone for the schools. The bids were rejected (the Controller and Corporation Counsel voting for acceptance) on the Mayor's plea that the bonds ought not to be sold under 100½. That was the first mistake. Then a motion was made to accept bids for bonds at 100½, of which the schools would have got $73,000. The Controller and Corporation Counsel voted in the negative, on what grounds is not stated. It was a small amount, but why not take it if it could be had? On Aug. 18 the Controller moved to issue bonds for one site, the price of which had been fixed by the Supreme Court. This was rejected. It was a mistake. Finally the requirements of the Board of Education, amounting to $663,281.07, all urgently requested, were brought up and consideration postponed "until the next meeting." There has nothing been done since. Why? A month is gone; so is LI HUNG; so is vacation. No more time should be lost. It is not sensible and it is not decent.

The Board of Education of this city, having chosen a Superintendent of Schools with little regard for the highest qualifications for the important office, is finding it necessary to reject nominations for teachers which this Superintendent and his assistants make, on the ground that proper regard is not paid to the highest qualifications for their duties. The surest way of securing the best teachers is to have the best Board of Superintendents to make the selections, but for that it is necessary to have a Board of Education which will not only be ready to accept, but will seek out, the men best qualified by character and training for the superintendence of public schools.

We published yesterday morning a brief statement of the school for commercial training for women maintained by the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn. There is a like school in this city and in each of a number of the larger cities. It is an excellent work, and we have personal knowledge that in these two cities it is managed with skill, good sense, and great fidelity, as we do not doubt is generally the case. Such instruction is the most practical benevolence. It helps the pupils to help themselves, gives them the strongest possible defense against either poverty or temptation, tends to build up their self-respect and make them useful members of society. It is a striking and lasting object lesson in social reform, and is worth a library of the best theories.

It will be observed that the French press and the French police take the same view of the Russo-Irish conspiracy so solemnly reported from Scotland Yard that was taken in these columns the day after the report was published. That is to say, they regard it as a bugaboo. We thought it a bugaboo intended to secure the extradition of TYNAN, in the absence of a treaty obligation, by working on the desire of the French authorities to conciliate the Czar and his people. The French press goes further and intimates that the invention of the conspiracy is due to the desire of the British Government to prevent the Czar's intended and announced visit to France. We really think this is going too far. We do not exactly "see" Lord SALISBURY and Mr. BALFOUR engaged in the concoction of a romance for the purpose of preventing a visit which is of very much more importance to the shopkeepers of Paris than to the politics of Europe. No; the tale seemed to bear the impress of the British Hawkshaw, and we do not believe that it emanated from any more august source than Scotland Yard.

The Democrats of Connecticut and of New-York have made the same sacrifice of their principles that those of Maine made. The Republican plurality this year in Maine is 120 per cent. higher than the average of the last ten years. This little "sum" shows what will happen in November.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—L. DELANO CRANE of Boston has written to The Transcript an unaccustomed good word in favor of glucose as an article of food. "The idea has prevailed," he says, "that glucose is not a safe article of diet, because of the use of acids in its manufacture. After a most thorough investigation of one of the largest mills in the State of Kansas—that at Leavenworth—where every opportunity was given me by the Superintendent to examine every detail, I am satisfied that glucose is as harmless as cane syrup. It has a flavor unlike any other syrup, which makes it a favorite with many who own to having a 'sweet tooth.'" He also says: "A few years ago glucose mills were quite numerous in the Western States, but the heavy profits promised by those who introduced them were never realized, as the cost of the machinery necessary and the expense of manufacturing the syrup were too great."

—Seventeen members of the Senate of California, representing all sections of the State, have given written statements of their views of the probable outcome of the November elections in that State, and all substantially concur in the opinion that a victory for sound money is most likely. The Call relies strongly upon their judgment, saying: "Their position at the political centres of their respective sections gives them unsurpassed opportunities of receiving trustworthy reports of local sentiment. At the same time, their experience and reputation would forbid any distortion of facts or misunderstanding of existing conditions."

—Vermont showed how hollow is the pretense that the farmers are for free silver, and Maine has emphasized the denial by giving nearly 50,000 plurality for sound money. The cry about free-silver farmers brings to mind the claims made concerning Pennsylvania in the Buchanan and Frémont campaign, when "the Quakers were coming out" and would surely give the Keystone State to the new-formed Republican Party. BUCHANAN's plurality over FREMONT of some 83,000 votes gave a quietus to the talk about the Quakers, just as Maine and Vermont have now done to that about free-silver farmers.

—Too despondent a view of the future is that taken by The New-Orleans Picayune (Dem.) when it says: "The new Democracy has embraced the doctrines of Socialism and occupies ground upon which hitherto the Constitutional Democracy never dreamed of venturing. The Democrats of the ancient and true faith find themselves left where they have always stood, and in a hopeless minority." In a minority it may be; but hopeless those who rely on the common sense of the American people never will admit.

—A prominent hotel keeper of Saratoga informs The Daily Saratogian that the season just closing there has been a prosperous one, and has demonstrated that Saratoga can exist and flourish without racing and gambling and kindred evils. His own hotel, he says, has had more guests this year than it had last season, the number of conventions and other attractions has equaled if not exceeded that of previous years, and scarcely a week failed to bring some special feature.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. EDWARD HOLLAND ROBINSON GREEN, son of Mrs. HETTY GREEN, has been chosen Chairman of the Texas Republican State Committee. He has resided in the State several years. The Galveston News (Dem.) says he is unquestionably interested in the upbuilding of the State, and his desire for good government cannot be impeached. The News adds: "He is investing more money in Texas to-day than any other man in her borders—at a time, too, when investments are at a standstill throughout the country. A man who has confidence in Texas and millions to back it with is worth several thousand stumpers of any party, who contribute to the present depression by frightening capital away from the State." And The News makes this prediction: "After the campaign cools down, GREEN's value as a citizen will be appreciated by all who take a pride in the material development of the State, and even many silver advocates will come to the conclusion that he is not a bad man to have here, even if he is a Republican."

—J. P. CORRELL of Easton, Penn., who was nominated by the Populists for one of the two Congressmen at Large from that State, is making a most emphatic protest against being thrust from the ticket by his State Committee in order to promote the effort at fusion with the Democrats. He denies the power of the State Committee thus summarily to dispose of him after he had been regularly nominated by the Populist State Convention, and he intends to stick with a tenacity unequaled since the days of CHARLES SUMNER.

—The present topic of interested conversation among the lawyers of Allegheny County, Penn., and one which the members of the legal profession in McKean County are discussing with much more vehemence, is the refusal of the Board of Law Examiners of the former county to permit GEORGE J. WOLF of McKean to practice in the Allegheny County courts without undergoing the examination required of students at law for their admission to the county bar. Mr. WOLF has practiced before the Supreme Court of the State for many years, and he cites that his moral character is testified to by Justice H. W. WILLIAMS of that court and by Judge A. G. OLMSTEAD and T. A. MORRISON of the McKean courts.

—The Christian Work favors the disuse of "the barbaric terms Mahomet and Mahometan," for these reasons, as it explains: "The pronunciation of the prophet's name in the Orient is Mohommed—the first o obscure, as the first o in to-morrow, and the second o having the sound of o in Tom, e having the sound of u in bud. Mahomet is an English attempt, and has been corrupted into May-o-met; even SHELLEY is guilty of this travesty. Mohammed and Mohammedan it is and ever should be."

—Occupying very nearly the first rank among the cricketers of England this season is an Indian Prince named RANJITSINHJI. While he was a student at Cambridge his associates, in sheer despair of getting the correct pronunciation of his name, called him by every kind of abbreviated title, including "Smith" and "Jones." He good-naturedly answered to them all.

—Lieut. Gov. JOSEPH B. GILL of Illinois, though a Democrat, is too near Gov. ALTGELD to favor his re-election to the Executive office, and he is turning his large influence against him and laboring in behalf of his Republican opponent. The Quincy Whig credits him with the declaration of a purpose to carry against ALTGELD the entire tier of counties in his section of Southern Illinois.

—"An affable elasticity in his views of life," says The London Chronicle, "distinguishes the King of the Belgians among crowned heads of a somewhat sterner cast. We do not remember in what other respect he has contributed to the dignities of constitutional rule; but perhaps it is sufficient for his reputation that he should be a sovereign among croupiers, and a croupier among sovereigns."

—NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was one of the United States pensioners paid at the Baltimore Sub-Treasury on Tuesday. He was questioned as to his identity before he received his money, and gave satisfactory evidences of his deserts as a Union soldier in the war of the rebellion. GEORGE WASHINGTON is another pensioner paid there.

—The Republicans of the Fifth District of South Carolina have nominated JOHN F. JONES for representative in Congress. He was formerly President of the Connecticut Western Railroad. His speech accepting the nomination is described as the first speech in favor of honest money ever made in his district.

NO FUSION IN INDIANA.

The Populists Will Not Accept the Democratic Proposals.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 17.—After a day of consultation between the committee appointed by the free-silver Democrats and a number of the most prominent Populist leaders of the State, the latter delivered their ultimatum to-night, declaring that under no circumstances would they fuse with the silver Democrats, except upon the condition that Sewall is taken from the ticket and Watson substituted in his stead. The Democrats positively declined, and the Populists announced that they would put their Electoral ticket in the field.

This result is due to the work of Paul Van Der Voort, the anti-Bryanite of Nebraska, who is fighting fusion everywhere, and who, being a renegade Republican, is charged with being Hanna's emissary. Van Der Voort said that in Nebraska, where the silver Democrats have a little less than 10,000 votes, and the Populists 60,000, the latter have simply got out of the mix-up with nothing. In Kansas the case is similar, and the Populist leaders, including Mr. Van Der Voort, are now on the way to Topeka, where a meeting of Populists will be held Sept. 19 to protest against the outcome of the fusion.

When the result of the conference became known, there was much excitement among the free-silver Democrats, as well as among the Populists who favored fusion. It was freely charged that some of the Populist leaders had been in conference with the Republican managers, notably W. T. Durbin, Samuel Kirchival, and Patrick Hill, and that the extreme terms demanded by the Populists were dictated by the Republicans, who knew that they would be rejected.

The Evils That Would Ensue.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Let us, for the sake of argument, grant substantially all that is claimed by the advocates of free silver; especially let us, for the moment, presume, with Mr. Bryan, that free coinage would create such a demand for silver that the world's price of the metal would rise from 65 cents per ounce to $1.29.

Dare we, then, as a Nation, build a financial and commercial system, involving not only billions of wealth, but the future prosperity of our people and the stability of our institutions, upon a foundation that is confessedly artificial and of no more substance than a simple act of Congress, indorsed by a rattle-brained Executive? Dare we base so stupendous a structure upon the simple judgment, will, or freak of a passing generation of lawmakers?

What would happen if in four years, or eight years, or even more remotely, a differently minded Congress should undo the act that had given to silver its abnormal value? Would it not instantly crash down from its dizzy height to that level which the combined evolutions of nature and mankind had give it? Would we not then witness such a day of collapse and universal wreckage as the world has never known or conceived, and in comparison with which present "hard times" would seem an era of luxurious plenty?

It is a favorite theory of Mr. Bryan's followers that Congress is a very corruptible body, and that it has often been manipulated in the interest of the so-called "money power." If this be true, what is to hinder that same power from later on "buying" Congress to the extent of repealing the 16-to-1 legislation, with all the dire catastrophes that would instantly follow?

E. D. MANN.

CITRONELLE, Ala., Sept. 14, 1896.

A Point for Vegetarians.

H. S. Salt in The Fortnightly Review.

"You take a beautiful girl down to supper, and you offer her—a ham sandwich! It is proverbial folly to cast pearls before swine. What are we to say of the politeness which casts swine before pearls?"

ENOCH PRATT DEAD.

Baltimore's Philanthropist Passed Away at His Country Place.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—Enoch Pratt, banker and merchant, died at his country residence, Tivoli, Baltimore County, at 9 o'clock to-night. He was one of the notables of Baltimore and widely known as one of the most successful men in business life. He also had the distinction of being, with perhaps one exception, the oldest active bank President in the United States.

Mr. Pratt celebrated the eighty-eighth anniversary of his birth last Thursday. Notwithstanding his age, he was until a few weeks ago sound physically and mentally, and every day gave evidence of his vigor in the conduct of his business affairs. The extreme heat of early August prostrated him. Since then he had not been at the National Farmers and Planters' Bank, with which institution he had been connected as Director and President since 1840.

Mr. Pratt was born in North Middleborough, Mass., Sept. 10, 1808. He came from old Puritan stock, being a descendant of Phineas Pratt, who arrived at Plymouth in 1623. Mr. Pratt came to Baltimore in 1831, bringing with him his total cash possessions, $150, and entered the business field as a hardware commission merchant. Always enterprising and public-spirited, he went into railroads early, and, in connection with his mercantile, industrial, and financial pursuits, amassed a great fortune.

In 1882 Mr. Pratt's gift to the City of Baltimore of a public library costing upward of $1,000,000 placed him in the front rank of the world's philanthropists.

Toward the founding of the free library and its branches, Mr. Pratt gave $1,145,833. He first made known his design publicly in a letter on Jan. 21, 1882, addressed to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. In this he said he had had the project of establishing such an institution in mind for some years. In pursuance of this plan, he said in the letter: "I have entered into a contract to erect a fire-proof building on Mulberry Street, capable of holding 200,000 volumes—my purpose being to have branches connected with it in four quarters of the city, under the same management. This building will cost $225,000, and I propose to deed it to the city; and, in addition, pay to your honorable body the additional sum of $833,333.33, making $1,058,333.33, provided the city will create an annuity of $50,000 forever."

The above is the gist, not the exact language, of the letter, and the project was carried out, and according to Mr. Pratt's views. A board of nine Trustees was also proposed, to be selected by Mr. Pratt, and all vacancies occurring to be filled by the board. No Trustee or officer was to be appointed or removed on religious grounds. The annuity, Mr. Pratt believed, would be sufficient to fully provide for the general management, the purchase of books, and the erection of branch library buildings. The trustees were required to report annually to the City Council all moneys received and expended. Mr. Pratt further stated in this letter that he believed that if the sum given by him were added to the sinking fund, and the interest also funded, it would eventually pay off the debt of the city. This, however, was only by way of suggestion.

The gift was accepted and the work was begun at once. The formal opening of the library took place on Monday, Jan. 4, 1886.

SOUTH NOT ALL FOR SILVER.

Business Men Foresee Disaster Should the Bryanites Win.

The Manufacturers' Record recently sent the following questions to the leading business men and manufacturers of the South:

"First—What, in your opinion, would be the effect upon business if the gold and protection ticket should win?

"Second—What, in your opinion, would be the effect upon business if the silver and free trade ticket should win?"

In summing up the results of its inquiry, The Record says:

"The replies received are, in a very large majority, startling in the dire forebodings of overwhelming disaster should free silver win. Out of 151 replies 124 are unqualifiedly against free silver, and regard it as a menace to all business interests; 15 are in favor of silver, and 12 are non-committal.

"Running through many of the letters is the idea that, 'should silver win, we will have the worst panic ever known.' These are not views of theorists; they are not the predictions of men who can foolishly be charged with trying to create a panic. They are not the statements of Wall Street, nor of professional politicians. On the contrary, they are the sober fears of hundreds of the foremost manufacturers of the South—the men who have been leading that section toward activity and prosperity, of men who have been furnishing employment to tens of thousands of laborers, of men who, in most cases, are going to change their lifelong political associations in order to vote against what they believe would be a great calamity. The Manufacturers' Record begs the people of the South to study these letters, to study their meaning, and to realize how the business men of this section regard free silver."

THE VALUE OF GOLD

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

(1.) Is gold to-day a commodity?

(2.) Has the bullion value of gold ever fluctuated, outside of exchange transactions, since it has become a standard?

(3.) How does the Government maintain silver at a par with gold when for the past year a silver dollar is not exchangeable for a gold one? T. A. HORTON.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1896.

(1.) Yes.

(2.) Measured by the prices of other commodities and the rate of wages, gold has undergone fluctuations in value, appreciable, but within narrow limits. No other commodity has fluctuated so little. For that reason gold is the best standard or measure of values we possess.

(3.) Because the silver dollars have been coined only to a limited amount; because the faith and credit of the Government are pledged to their support in the statutory declaration that it is our policy to maintain the parity of the two metals, and because the Government has stopped coining them.—[Editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Illinois Is Absolutely Safe.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I notice in this morning's Chicago Tribune that you say regarding the result of the Republican success in Maine, "Is Illinois more likely to follow Arkansas or Maine?" I regard that as an insult to the great State of Illinois.

Illinois is absolutely safe by an enormous majority for Mr. McKinley. In the City of Chicago alone McKinley's majority will be at least 100,000. Silver men are hard to find here. Bryan will not get more than one vote in four in Cook County.

Whole factories have been polled in Chicago, employing anywhere from 500 to 2,000 men, and McKinley has so far averaged 90 per cent. of the votes cast.

Have no fear about Illinois; she will give the largest Republican majority within the past thirty years. FORBES MUNSON.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1896.

EDWARD BELL REMANDED

ARRAIGNED IN THE BOW STREET POLICE COURT IN LONDON.

He Admits that His Name Is Edward J. Ivory, but Refuses to Talk About His Case—His Examination Postponed for a Week—Dublin Wants to Have Tynan Tried in Her Limits on the Phoenix Park Charges.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Edward Bell, or Ivory, the alleged dynamiter, who was arrested in Glasgow last Saturday, arrived in London at 8:10 o'clock this morning, having been brought here in obedience to a requisition from the Scotland Yard authorities. He was in charge of the officers sent from Scotland Yard to bring him here. Upon his arrival at the station he was put into a carriage and driven at once to the Bow Street Police Court. There were very few persons about the station when the dynamiter arrived, and scarcely any of these seemed to be aware of his presence. The prisoner was not handcuffed. He maintained his sullen demeanor, scarcely making reply to anything that was said to him by the officers.

Upon reaching the Bow Street Police Court the prisoner was at once arraigned before the sitting Magistrate, Mr. James Vaughan. The entry upon the "charge sheet" of the police court in his case was "Edward Bell, alias Edward J. Ivory, an American citizen, of 211 Lexington Avenue, New-York, accused of unlawfully and maliciously conspiring with others to cause an explosion within the United Kingdom, to endanger and injure property; also of counseling and abetting the commission of crime."

The courtroom was crowded with newspaper reporters, and many artists, who were present for the purpose of making sketches of the prisoner, crowded around the dock.

Magistrate Vaughan asked the prisoner his real name, and the latter replied: "Edward J. Ivory."

Detective Flood then took the witness stand and testified that a number of documents and £160 in money had been found in the possession of the prisoner when he was arrested. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

The authorities in Dublin are preparing to attempt to secure the extradition of Tynan for trial in that city for the part he is alleged to have taken in the Phoenix Park murders. It is the popular belief in Dublin that Tynan was a police spy, and that he had relations with the Government at the time Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were assassinated in the park.

It having become known here, through cable dispatches, that the New-York police disavowed any knowledge of the dynamite conspiracy having been started in New-York, and denied that they had given any information to the British police that would have led to the arrest of Tynan and his fellow-plotters, a representative of The United Associated Presses sought to learn from where, outside of their regular agents, the police here kept so well informed of the movements of the conspirators in New-York. To-day he was informed by a gentleman who knows the inside facts of the case that the doings in New-York of the alleged dynamiters were watched by Charles Heidelberg, an ex-member of the staff of former Superintendent of Police Byrnes.

He was in Antwerp last week, presumably in connection with the conspiracy, but came to England at the end of the week and on Saturday sailed for New-York. He is a passenger on the American Line steamer St. Louis.

A dispatch from Boulogne-sur-Mer states that Tynan has refused legal assistance, saying that he relies upon the French Government for his safety.

It has been learned that the vessel on which Tynan sailed from New-York was bound for Mediterranean ports. She touched at Gibraltar, where Tynan obtained special leave to visit part of the fortress.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that the French Government does not wish to extradite Tynan to England, and that it probably will cause him to be placed on a vessel bound for the United States.

IS BELL EDWARD J. IVORY?

The Latter's Barkeeper Believes He Is —Ivory in Europe.

Edward J. Ivory, or "Eddie" Ivory, as he is called for several blocks in the vicinity of the saloon 2,001 Lexington Avenue, is, according to one of his friends, the alleged dynamiter who was arrested in Glasgow under the name of Edward Bell.

Ivory was until Aug. 19 ostensibly the proprietor of the saloon at 2,001 Lexington Avenue, but it is now said that he was only the agent for Starkweather & Co., distillers, and a brewing company of this city. One block up the street from the saloon, and "around the corner," where a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was directed by a barkeeper in Ivory's place to go, is the house where Ivory lived. It is a slatternly looking place, and to all outward appearance might well be the place of rendezvous for dynamiters, or Fagin and his crowd, for that matter.

John J. Scanlon, a young man with a red mustache, was behind the bar at Ivory's yesterday afternoon, overlooking the land office business which the house was enjoying, owing to the notoriety it had secured through Ivory's alleged connection with dynamite outrages.

Sphinxlike, Scanlon stood before the bar, and looked wise while the curious and thirsty patrons of the place inquired whether it was true that "Eddie" Ivory had been arrested in London as a dynamiter.

"The last I saw of Ivory," said Scanlon to the reporter, "was on Monday, Aug. 17, when he asked me to take charge of his place for a while, as he was going to Europe. I told him I would do so, and I took charge the following Wednesday. I have no doubt that he is the man arrested in Glasgow."

Scanlon's story in its entirety was full of inconsistencies and contradictions. It was evident that he had in his possession information regarding the matter in question which he did not wish to divulge, but which he was afraid would escape him. He said that he had not seen Ivory from the time the alleged dynamiter asked him to take charge of his business for three weeks. When asked if he did not think that the ordinary course of procedure in business would have demanded his seeing Ivory immediately before his departure, Scanlon said: "Oh, no, he went to California once the same way." Scanlon said he did not believe that Ivory was connected with the dynamiting gang before he left here. His theory was that, if Ivory had been really engaged in the business, he had been led into it on board ship.

Scanlon said Ivory told him that he had been ordered to take a trip abroad by his doctor. He said that Ivory was frequently in ill health, and would occasionally take trips.

It was said in the neighborhood that Ivory had been drinking heavily for several days prior to his disappearance from his place of business. He was sportive and young, and spent money freely. None of those engaged in business about his place had any intimation from him that he contemplated a journey to Europe, and they all declare that "he will come out all right."

Ivory's name is not upon the published list of the St. Paul on her outgoing trip, Aug. 19.

A SCOTLAND YARD TRICK.

That Is What John Finerty Calls the Dynamite Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—John F. Finerty, one of the foremost supporters of the Irish cause in Chicago, expressed himself very forcibly this morning on the "Bugaboo dynamite plot," as he called it.

"The whole thing is nothing but a grand conspiracy on the part of the Scotland Yard detectives and the Tory press of England for the purpose of keeping the remaining Irish political prisoners in penal servitude," said Mr. Finerty. "The Tory press of England has been bitter in its denunciation of the Government for the liberation of Dr. Gallagher and the three other Irish political prisoners, and now seeks to prejudice sentiment against Irish political prisoners.

"No true Irishman or friend of these prisoners would be connected with such a conspiracy. The Irish leaders over the country do not sanction any such means for the attainment of their ends. They are in favor of open warfare, and would fight for the freedom of the country in an open and above-board manner, but not by Anarchistic means."

A CRISIS VERGING IN TURKEY.

It Looks as Though Russia Would Gain Control of the Empire.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that the situation there does not give any evidence of improvement. He adds:

"We are on the verge of a crisis. The opinion in diplomatic circles is that unless a British fleet appears shortly in the Bosphorus either Turkey will totter to her ruin, falling into the hands of the Czar, or a Russian fleet will take advantage of some special outrage and of the apathy of the powers to occupy the Bosphorus, and from that vantage ground, which we ought to be now holding, dictate terms to Europe. All the British residents are astonished because a fleet does not come."

All the morning papers will publish a communication which, in their editorial comments they describe as a semi-official communique, defining the attitude of the Government on the Armenian question. The communication says:

"In view of the great anti-English outburst in the European press, the British Government wishes it to be understood that its policy is unchanged. It is acting in complete accord with the other powers, as hitherto. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, daily confers with the other diplomats in Constantinople.

"Nevertheless, public feeling in Great Britain has been so outraged by the shocking events that have occurred in Constantinople that the Government would never be supported in again siding with Turkey. If the powers cannot co-operate in ending the carnage caused by Turkish misrule, the only course open to Great Britain is to stand aside and hope for a more satisfactory state of affairs."

CUBAN REBELS REPULSED.

Thousands of Spanish Soldiers in the Hospitals.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—Nothing has been published here concerning Charles Govin, an American newspaper correspondent, who, it is alleged, was killed in the Province of Havana on July 9 last by Spanish soldiers acting under orders of Col. Ochoa.

Official advices have been received to the effect that a band of rebels attacked the town of Mayari, Province of Santiago de Cuba, and burned a number of houses. They were finally repulsed with heavy losses. The Spaniards lost six killed and six wounded.

Col. Serrano has captured a rebel hospital near Jaguey Grande, Province of Matanzas. Twenty-two huts were destroyed.

It is officially stated that there are 11,000 patients in the military hospitals throughout the island, of which number 1,150 are suffering from yellow fever.

It is reported that the troubles over the issue of paper money have led to the resignation of the Governor of the Spanish bank.

THE CZAR'S NEW STEAM YACHT.

It Rescues a Shipwrecked Crew on Its Trial Trip.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 17.—The Czar's new steam yacht Standard, which went on a trial trip in the North Sea, has arrived here. She reports that she found the Norwegian steamer Corisande in a sinking condition, and took off her crew, landing them at this port.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The arrival of the Czar and Czarina at Leith, whence they will proceed to Balmoral to visit the Queen, has been postponed from Monday, Sept. 21, to Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Philippine Rebels Repelled.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Manila says that a number of insurgents who were attempting to capture a ship in the Harbor of Cavite were fired upon by artillery and repelled. Several of the attacking party were killed. The artillerymen unintentionally sank several small craft that were withing range of their fire.

Five Years for Bank Robbery.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—W. H. Bowers, alias Moore, alias Burton, of St. Louis, Mo., was sentenced here to-day to five years' imprisonment at hard labor for robbing the Berlin Cassen Verein of 5,000 marks. Bowers in 1881 tried his hand at bank robbery in America, he being known at that time as George Ebbens.

To be Married in London.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The marriage of Mr. David D. Wells, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy to Miss Marietta Ord, daughter of a London physician, will take place in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, on Oct. 15. The engagement of the couple was announced on May 1 last.

A British Battleship Launched.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The new armored first-class battleship Illustrious was successfully launched from the Chatam Dock Yards to-day. The Illustrious is of 14,900 tons. Her engines will have an indicated horse power of 12,000, and she will carry sixteen guns.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—There's a joke in "The Geisha" which does not strike the audiences at Daly's. It is an English joke in more senses than one. Kneeling at the feet of the tall Lady Constance, Wun Hi, the Chinaman, exclaims: "Oh, Mighty Atom." Nearly everybody in London who goes to the West End theatres reads Marie Corelli. The Queen likes Miss Corelli's books, and "The Mighty Atom" is the title of the last of them. Hence the joke. It does not go here. Yet there is a reasonably large sale of Marie Corelli's books, especially at Summer resorts.

—Effie Shannon will be the "leading lady" of William H. Crane's company this season. Among her associates will be Edwin Arden, Boyd Putnam, Percy Brooke, William Boag, G. F. De Vere, G. V. De Vere, Vincent Serano, C. J. Jackson, and Marion Abbott.

—Herrmann's next engagement in New-York will begin at Palmer's Nov. 2. He will then introduce a new "mystery," called "The Mahatma."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock (Thursday night.)

—1:40 A. M.—632 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; Charles Zent; damage, $20.

—5:45 A. M.—402 East Thirteenth Street; Frank Machauer; damage, $50.

—6:35 A. M.—128 Broome Street; Charles Ebervitch; no damage.

—11:30 A. M.—219 Mott Street; Nicholas Ldino; damage trifling.

—1:40 P. M.—349 Spring Street; Samuel Kensler; damage trifling.

—1:45 P. M.—213 East Twenty-seventh Street; Richard Laimbeer; no damage.

—3:30 P. M.—188 Rivington Street; Isidore Tachfeld; damage trifling.

—4:30 P. M.—107 Bleecker Street; Hammerslough Brothers; damage, $150.

—6:00 P. M.—900 Sixth Avenue; Purcell Baking Company and others; damage, $500.

—6:00 P. M.—417 East Fourteenth Street; Kennan Davidson; damage, $200.

—7:00 P. M.—513 Third Avenue; chimney; damage trifling.

—7:50 P. M.—567 First Avenue; chimney; damage trifling.

—7:20 P. M.—252 West Forty-seventh Street; Peter Farmot; damage, $5.

—8:20 P. M.—241 West Seventeenth Street; awning; damage trifling.

FOR THACHER AND SILVER

Continued from Page 2.

were here for the purpose of indorsing the nomination of an associate and aiding in his laudable ambition; but I am here for a very different purpose, and that is, in so far as I may be able, to explain to this convention the position taken in this contest by the organization with which it is my privilege and honor to be identified:

"Ever since the Democratic National Convention was held, the organization of Tammany Hall, exercising its best judgment, following what it supposed to be the dictates of prudence, has endeavored to establish for itself with the people of the whole country a position of loyalty to the National ticket, and a position which seeks nothing else at the hands of this convention than that the candidates here nominated may aid in the election of the candidates nominated at Chicago.

"You are quite well enough acquainted with the political work of the State to understand that you have but to name a candidate associated in membership with Tammany Hall, and from that moment in New-York the issue will not be silver or Sulzer, but whether you are going to allow the Tiger to control political affairs. [Applause.] I know there are enthusiastic men here. [Shouts of, "We want silver and Sulzer."]

Seconds Thacher's Nomination.

"I am not at all disturbed, gentlemen, by any evidences of personal friendship for Mr. Sulzer. I know there are men here who believe in their absolute ability to proceed to Niagara and turn back the rapids if they are permitted to have their way, but I am addressing myself now to the delegates here who understand the difficulties that we will have to contend with after this convention adjourns, and I say we are not going to add to those difficulties if there is an honorable path open to us by which we can avoid them. I regret that the gentleman who spoke in favor of the candidates named by them have seen fit, not directly, but indirectly, to attack for the first time in a Democratic Convention the sincerity of the Democracy and the purposes of John Boyd Thacher, [applause and cheers,] who stood last June where every Democrat in the State of New-York stood, and who stands to-day where every honest Democrat in New-York ought to stand. [Applause, mingled with confusion, and cheers for Sulzer in the gallery.]

"I desire to say that long ago I discovered the impossibility of arguing to a convention and pleading with a gallery. [Applause.] I am now addressing myself to the men who know, if they know anything of the political history of this State, that John Boyd Thacher's name could not be presented to a convention about whose platform or methods he entertained the slightest question. There are men who must declare where they stand before you know where to find them. [Applause.] But let us be just to a man as truly Democratic to the core of his heart as any man who ever professed the Democratic faith."

Mr. Grady then spoke in eulogistic terms at some length of Mr. Thacher, referred to his acquaintance with representative Democrats of the State, and in closing said:

"Let us end this convention by recognizing that all our enemies have spoken; that their position is recognized; that all the damage that can be done from within has been done; that now comes the open battle against our declared foe, and in this State to lead the friends of honest government and Democratic principle against such a foe there is no better man than the present Mayor of Albany, John Boyd Thacher." [Great applause.]

Another Voice for Sulzer.

W. H. Russell of New-York took the platform when Mr. Grady finished, saying that he need not plead with the galleries and the people, because they were with him, but he would plead with the delegates to name a silver man as a candidate of a silver convention. He said, speaking for himself, not for Tammany Hall, not even for his own election district, but for himself, he supported William Sulzer. His announcement was greeted with great cheering by the galleries.

Mr. Russell said that there were people who went to Chicago thinking that they could dam the current of the people's will, and that the people's will in this State can as easily be opposed. He warned the delegates if they were really for Bryan and Sewall, free silver, and the principles of the Chicago platform, that they could not afford to make the mistake of naming a man for Governor whose hand would be stayed by his own convictions. He then read from Thacher's speech at the Saratoga Convention last June the paragraph which placed him in the ranks of the gold men at that time.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse spoke for Onondaga County. He said it would give him pleasure, as the Mayor of Syracuse, to second the nomination of the Mayor of Troy, but such a course would only be fitting in a gold convention. He went on to support William Sulzer, and said that the people of his section were satisfied that Mayor Thacher is not in favor of the Chicago platform.

Queens County seconded the nomination of John Boyd Thacher.

John J. Young of Schoharie said his county was always for the Democratic Party. He said his people wanted Justice Stephen L. Mayham of the Supreme Court, but that Judge Mayham had declined and recommended the nomination of Mr. Thacher. Mr. Young therefore seconded Mr. Thacher.

Charles L. Dolson of Steuben spoke from his place on the floor in support of the nomination of Mr. Thacher.

John J. Cuner spoke for Tompkins County. He said he had been a Knight of Labor for thirty years and had represented his people in the American Federation of Labor. He declared that the prospects of the Nation were dark until the people got control of the Chicago Convention and named a ticket in the interest of the toiling masses. He said that the working people en masse have placed their faith in William J. Bryan, and that no man should be nominated who would fail to carry out the principles of the party as declared at Chicago. He said that labor had confidence in William Sulzer, and he should be nominated. Ulster County seconded Sulzer.

Nominations for Governor were declared closed at 2:10 P. M. and a ballot was ordered.

THACHER ON FIRST BALLOT.

Rest of the Ticket Made Without Resort to Roll Call.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—Mr. Thacher was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The vote as announced was: Thacher, 332; Sulzer, 88; Porter, 20. The vote by counties was as follows:

County.	Thacher.	Sulzer.	Porter.
Albany	11	1	..
Allegany	..	3	..
Broome	4	2	..
Cattaraugus	..	5	1
Cayuga	6	..	..
Chautauqua	1	4	1
Chemung	Did not vote.		
Chemago	3	..	..
Clinton	..	3	..
Columbia	2	1	..
Cortland	3	..	..
Delaware	..	3	..
Dutchess	6	..	..
Erie	3	20	1
Essex	1	2	..
Franklin	..	..	3
Fulton and Hamilton	3	..	..
Genesee	2	1	..
Greene	2	1	..
Herkimer	2	1	..
Jefferson	..	..	5
Kings	49	12	..
Lewis	..	..	3
Livingston	..	3	..
Madison	3	..	..
Monroe	10	2	..
Montgomery	3	..	..
New-York	105	..	..
Niagara	6	..	..
Oneida	6	..	..
Onondaga	6	6	..
Ontario	2	1	..
Orange	4	2	..
Orleans	3	..	..
Oswego	6	..	..
Otsego	1	2	..
Putnam	3	..	..
Queens	9	..	..
Rensselaer	3	..	..
Richmond	3	..	..
Rockland	1	2	..
St. Lawrence	..	..	6
Saratoga	3	..	..
Schenectady	3	..	..
Schoharie	3	..	..
Schuyler	3	..	..
Seneca	3	..	..
Steuben	6	..	..
Suffolk	6	..	..
Sullivan	1	2	..
Tioga	3	..	..
Tompkins	1	2	..
Ulster	4	4	..
Warren	3	..	..
Washington	3	..	..
Wayne	3	..	..
Westchester	6	3	..
Wyoming	3	..	..
Yates	2	..	..
Total	332	88	20

William Sulzer was recognized, and moved that the nomination be made unanimous. It was carried, and John Boyd Thacher was officially declared the nominee for Governor.

The Rest of the Ticket.

Col. Danforth presented the name of Wilbur F. Porter of Jefferson for Lieutenant Governor, Charles P. McClelland of Westchester seconded the nomination of Mr. Porter, and so did a dozen others.

William B. Reid of Kings moved that the entire vote of the convention be cast by the Secretary for William F. Porter. It was so ordered, and Judge Porter was declared the nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

Moses Shire of Erie made a brief speech, nominating Robert C. Titus for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and reviewed his work for the party. This nomination was seconded by many delegates, and made by acclamation.

Delegates began leaving the hall before the Judge of Court of Appeals had been nominated. No one seemed to have much interest in the proceedings after the head of the ticket was determined upon. Those in the galleries went out with a rush when William Sulzer was defeated.

The convention adjourned at 2:40 o'clock sine die.

ELLIOT DANFORTH, CHAIRMAN.

Meeting of the New Democratic State Committee in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—At a meeting to-day of the new Democratic State Committee, Elliot Danforth was chosen Chairman. He received 26 votes, to 4 given to Norton Chase of Albany, who was nominated for the place by Michael J. Coffey of Brooklyn.

John B. Judson of Gloversville was selected Secretary and John F. Gaynor of Onondaga Treasurer. Calvin J. Huson of Yates was chosen as clerk of the committee, to succeed Charles R. De Freest, who declined to serve longer. Lemuel H. Wager of Albany was continued as Sergeant at Arms. A resolution was adopted instructing the Chairman to appoint an Executive Committee, which the Chairman announced he would do later.

Protests were read by some Kings County men against the seating of Bernard J. York as committeeman from the Sixth Senatorial District. Notices of contests also were given from the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Districts. The committee decided to take no action.

The committee took no action upon the resignation of William F. Sheehan as member of the National Democratic Committee from New-York. It is generally conceded that Frank Campbell of Bath will be recommended by the State Committee to Senator Jones for the position.

Chairman Danforth left for Utica late this afternoon. He will go to New-York on Monday, where he expects to call a meeting of the new committee the latter part of next week.

The following is the new State Committee by districts, as it stands to-day:

1....WILLIAM P. REID.
2....JAMES NORTON.
3....JOHN J. WALSH.
4....PATRICK BOYES.
5....MICHAEL J. COFFEY.
6....B. J. YORK.
7....F. H. McCARREN.
8....ANTHONY BERGER.
9....GOTTFRIED WESTERNACHTER.
10....EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK.
11....WILLIAM SOHMER.
12....WILLIAM SULZER.
13....THOMAS F. GRADY.
14....CHARLES F. MURPHY.
15....J. J. MARTIN.
16....JOHN C. SHEEHAN.
17....DANIEL F. MONAHAN.
18....THOMAS J. DUNN.
19....LAWRENCE DELMOUR.
20....HENRY D. PURROY.
21....Not appointed.
22....JAMES P. DUNN.
23....ARTHUR A. McCLANE.
24....STORM EVANS.
25....JAMES A. BETTS.
26....ELLIOT DANFORTH.
27....JOHN B. JUDSON.
28....GEORGE LEWIS.
29....NORTON CHASE.
30....F. J. MALLER.
31....JAMES P. CUNNINGHAM.
32....THOMAS J. WHITNEY.
33....CLINTON BECKWITH.
34....JAMES H. FLANAGAN.
35....JOHN L. CARLISLE.
36....JOHN F. GAYNOR.
37....CHARLES N. BULGER.
38....JAMES C. FREEMAN.
39....C. L. BECKER.
40....GEORGE H. COTTON.
41....CHARLES A. DOLSON.
42....JOHN FLANAGAN.
43....Contested.
44....Contested.
45....Contested.
46....J. P. QUINN.
47....JOHN J. KENNEDY.
48....JAMES SMITH.
49....JOHN MILHALL.
50....THOMAS H. DOWD.

BRYAN AND SEWALL ELECTORS.

Robert H. Bush and Benjamin Wood Head the Ticket.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—The names of the Electors selected by the Congressional districts were read and adopted. They are:

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

ROBERT H. BUSH of Horsehead.
BENJAMIN WOOD, New-York.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1....JOHN P. MADDEN.
2....ANDREW McLEAN.
3....JAMES, BURREL.
4....JAMES J. KERWIN.
5....MARTIN H. DUANE.
6....JOHN ENNIS.
7....JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE.
8....WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER.
9....MICHAEL A. LYONS.
10....JOHN JORDAN.
11....MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL.
12....WILLIAM R. HEARST.
13....HENRY GUENTHER.
14....WILLIAM L. BROWN.
15....JOHN McQUADE.
16....JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.
17....CHARLES KELLNER.
18....W. B. BRINNIER.
19....DAVID MOREY.
20....M. N. NOLAN.
21....H. VAN WERGEN.
22....JOHN W. OLMSTEAD.
23....JOHN O'NEIL.
24....CHARLES D. MOORE.
25....CLARENCE B. CROUSE.
26....JASON T. MERVILL.
27....GEORGE FREEMAN.
28....WILLIAM C. SWARTZ.
29....H. H. ROCKWELL.
30....JAMES BISSELL.
31....WILLIAM KRAMER.
32....JACOB STERN.
33....ABRAHAM J. ELIAS.
34....DAVID S. WRIGHT.

On motion of Charles P. McClelland the five-pointed black star was again adopted as the emblem of the party.

Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the State Committee to fill all vacancies on the ticket.

Another resolution, by Elliot F. Danforth, authorizing the State Committee to nominate a Court of Appeals Judge next year, as that will be the only office to be filled, was adopted.

PRINTERS WILL KNIFE SPEER.

He Caused a Lock-out of Union Printers on The Argus.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—The nomination of William McM. Speer on the Electoral ticket will cost Bryan 200 votes in Albany. This is the assertion of an officer of Typographical Union No. 4 of Albany. Mr. Speer was formerly editor of The Albany Argus, and during his reign caused a lock-out of union printers and one of the most desperate fights in the history of organized labor in Albany.

There are about 350 union printers in Albany, and at least 200 of them are supporters of the Chicago ticket. But not one of them will vote for an Electoral ticket upon which the name of William McM. Speer appears. A special meeting of Typographical Union No. 4 will be called immediately, at which resolutions will be adopted calling upon the State Committee to demand the resignation of Mr. Speer as an Elector from the Eighth District of New-York.

If this be not effective an appeal will be issued to organized labor in general, and especially to printers, throughout the State not to vote for the man who has ever been an enemy of organized labor.

ALBANY ARGUS STRADDLES.

Denounces the Indorsement of the Chicago Platform.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—The old Democratic Party organ, The Argus, accepts the State platform so far as it has reference to state issues, and unqualifiedly denounces such parts as indorse the Chicago platform and ticket. It says that it hopes that Mr. Thacher will define a State issue on which all Democrats can unite.

BRYAN'S PICTURESQUE DAY

TELLS STORIES TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Special Train Stops at Durham While the Popocrat Candidate Takes a Bath in the Palatial Home of Col. Julian Carr, the Wealthy Tobacco Manufacturer—Talks to a Raleigh Audience About Attitude of the Churches.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 17.—William J. Bryan slept last night in the special car in which he came from Asheville. The car was side-tracked at Charlotte, N. C. The candidate was ready for a speech at 9 o'clock and made an address to several thousand people at the Charlotte Post Office Park before leaving for Concord.

At Salisbury, reached at 11:15 A. M., Mr. Bryan was introduced to 4,000 people by Theodore F. Kluttz, Chairman of the North Carolina delegation to Chicago, who seconded Mr. Bryan's nomination. Considerable enthusiasm marked the candidate's speech and the cheers grew in intensity as he proceeded.

Just as Mr. Bryan was boarding his train he received the gift of the foot of a rabbit killed at midnight in a churchyard during the dark of the moon. Those who saw the presentation manifested their appreciation of the incident by exercising their lungs, and just as the train moved off the candidate called out:

"If the people who have given me rabbits' feet in this campaign will vote for me, there is no possible doubt of my election."

With Gov. Carr, ex-Senator Jarvis, Col. Julian Carr of Durham, Major Hale of Fayetteville, and other prominent North Carolinians, Mr. Bryan reached Greensborough at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon. After dinner Mr. Bryan was taken to Blandwood, a residence on the outskirts of the town, where he delivered a speech after being introduced by Clement Manley, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

In speaking of the bond issues, Mr. Bryan said:

"Our opponents go upon the theory that these syndicates are able to bleed the people without the people knowing it. At least they think before the people find it out the syndicates will have made so much they won't care to make any more. It reminds me of a man down in the swamp country who was troubled with mosquitoes, but one of his friends said mosquitoes never troubled him, because at night he was so drunk he didn't know the mosquitoes were biting and by morning the mosquitoes were so drunk they didn't bite any more. [Laughter.] I am reminded of a story told of a doctor who was called to visit a child, and the child grew worse, until finally its life was despaired of. The doctor told the mother nothing more could be done; that it was not worth while to punish the child with more medicine; just give it a little water if it was restless, and await the final results. The mother watched the child through the night, and thought it was a little stronger in the morning. She watched it through the day, and instead of failing it grew better. She watched it through another night, and in the morning had more hope than the night before. The doctor came around to find out why the child had not died. The mother explained the situation. The doctor examined the child, and told the mother it was a fact the child was getting stronger than when he saw it last, and if it continued to improve as it had been, it would soon be able to take some more medicine. [Great laughter.] We want to get rid of these doctors and try medicine that will restore the patient, and not wait until the patient is strong, in order to weaken him with more medicine." [Cheers.]

The train Mr. Bryan traveled on to-day was in charge of Julian Carr, the wealthy tobacco manufacturer of Durham, who had stocked it with eatables and other things for the benefit of the candidate and the members of the State escort, and the train was slowed down just after leaving Hillsborough to let Mr. Bryan see Occonneechee Farm, Col. Carr's country place.

Mr. Bryan confided to Col. Carr a desire to take a bath when Durham was reached, and when the train arrived there, at 5:15 o'clock, the speechmaking was postponed while the candidate performed his ablutions at Col. Carr's residence. At the stand where the speaking took place, situated near the station, several thousand people cheered Mr. Bryan to the echo when he appeared fresh from the tub. He made a short speech, frequently applauded, and left Durham for Raleigh at 6:10.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech in this city, had something to say about the churches:

"I am informed," said he, "that the Republican National Committee has sent out circulars to various religious papers and organizations calling attention to a danger which they say threatens these religious organizations if we have the free coinage of silver. I want you to remember that the Republican Party and the Republican speakers and the Republican candidates, most of all these, have denounced the Democrats for trying to array class against class. I want to say to you that the Republican Party is doing more in this country to-day to array class against class than any party that ever existed in the United States.

"Well, I could stand any appeal made by the advocates of the gold standard to almost any class better than an appeal made to the preachers and teachers of religion. If there is one thing that the church people of this country could afford to array themselves against it is the gold standard, and it is being advocated by the American people at this time. And yet the Republican Party is appealing to church people to take their place upon the side of the gold standard.

"How things have changed in the last 100 years! Look at the people who are at the head of the gold-standard propaganda in the United States. Look at the bondholding class and the money-changing classes, the brokerage classes of New-York who are trying to fasten a gold standard upon the people of this country, not openly, but secretly and in disguise, and then turn back 1800 years, when the meek and lowly Saviour threw the same kind of people out of His temple because they had made His house a den of thieves.

"And then think that these people come and appeal to the ministers of the Gospel and the church papers to save them from the wrath to come.

"My friends, when certain ministers of the Gospel denounce the great mass of the people who stand behind free coinage, when these ministers have denounced these advocates of free coinage and have taken their places upon the side of these great aggregations of wealth, I remind them that when the Saviour was here, it was the common people who heard him gladly, the very people whom these ministers to-day call Anarchists and Socialists.

"My friends, when I find—there are not many of them, but they are quite conspicuous—when I find these men casting their lot upon that side and exhausting abusive language in their description of the great masses of the people of this country, I feel like saying to them that if they will take their chances with Dives, I will risk my chances with Lazarus."

Future Dates for Mr. Bryan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The following additional dates arranged for William J. Bryan were given out at National Headquarters to-day: Leaves New-York midnight of Sept. 29; Washington, D. C., early morning of Sept. 30; Martinsburg, West Va., at 11 A. M.; Keyser, West Va., at 3 P. M.

Oct. 1—Clarksburg, West Va., at 10 A. M.; Parkersburg, West Va., 2. P. M.; Wheeling at night.

Oct. 2—Charleston, West Va., at 10:30 A. M.; Huntington, West Va., at 1 P. M., via Chesapeake and Ohio, to Cincinnati, taking Ohio and Mississippi train to St. Louis, where he addresses Democratic clubs Oct. 3.

Oct. 5—Memphis, morning; Nashville, evening.

Mr. Bryan will spend most of October in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

SUPPORT FOR MAJOR M'KINLEY

Big Delegation of Workingmen from Braddock, Penn., Visits Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 17.—A large and enthusiastic delegation, composed of the employes of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, at Braddock, Penn., arrived on three special trains soon after noon to-day. There were fully 3,500 persons in the party. The spokesman of the party was John L. Jones. He said:

"With our friend and comrade, William McKinley, in the Presidential chair, a loyal Congress to hold up his hands, and a strong protective tariff in working order, the 'Crown of thorns and cross of gold and 16 to 1' buried in the Potter's Field forever, then will peace and prosperity reign."

Major McKinley addressed the workingmen at some length.

SULZER MUCH DISAPPOINTED.

His Little Display in the Convention Was Perfunctory.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—William Sulzer's little by-play in the convention to-day, in moving to make Mr. Thacher's nomination unanimous, was very perfunctory. Mr. Sulzer said to-night that of course he would support the ticket. As a matter of fact, he is the most disappointed man in the State to-night.

While the roll of counties was being called to-day for the vote for Governor, Sulzer asked Alderman Oakley to challenge the vote of New-York County, when it was delivered by John C. Sheehan, under the unit rule. No man ever stuck closer to another than did Oakley to Sulzer, but when this request was made, the Alderman replied with:

"You don't think I am a fool, do you, Sulzer?"

OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry H. Anderson.

Henry H. Anderson, senior member of the law firm of Anderson, Howland & Murray, 35 Wall Street, died suddenly yesterday at York Harbor, Me. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. A letter from Mr. Anderson, received Wednesday, spoke of the excellent health he was enjoying. He went with his wife to the Maine coast several weeks ago.

Their two sons, William B. and Henry B., left for York Harbor yesterday. A third son, Chandler, is in Europe.

Mr. Anderson was a leading corporation lawyer of this city, and in the sixty-eight years of his life had amassed a fortune. He was born in Boston. He was graduated from Williams College, after which he came to this city, where he studied and practiced law. He first came into public notice as Assistant Corporation Counsel, under Henry E. Davies. After his term he formed a partnership with A. J. Millard and Peter B. Sweeny, under the firm style of Millard, Sweeny & Anderson.

After the firm's dissolution, which occurred in a few years, he formed a partnership with Claudius L. Monell. When Mr. Monell became Judge of the Superior Court, in this city, Mr. Anderson accepted from ex-Judge Greene C. Bronson, Corporation Counsel, a position as chief assistant. He held this position during Judge Bronson's term.

Mr. Anderson's subsequent practice was as a private attorney, for, though he was nominated by Tammany Hall for Judge of the Superior Court, he was defeated. He was counsel in many important cases, in some of which he represented Vanderbilt interests.

Among the many clubs to which Mr. Anderson belonged were the Metropolitan, Century, New-York Yacht, Lawyers', and University, of which last he was formerly a President. He was also a member of the Bar and Williams Alumni Associations.

Dr. Edward Coe Seymour.

Dr. Edward Coe Seymour, Principal of the academic department of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, died at his home, 72 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning from heart failure. He was born at New-Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1828, and when seventeen years old began teaching, and meanwhile prepared himself for college. He was graduated from the State Normal College in 1849, and subsequently became Principal of the Hobart Hall Academy, Oneida County.

Dr. Seymour was also a teacher of mathematics at the Dutchess County Academy and the High School at Catskill, N. Y. At one time he was the Principal of Public School No. 7, in Brooklyn. He entered the Polytechnic Institute in 1855, and had been there ever since, excepting a few years, when he was unable to perform his duties owing to ill health. In 1850 the degree of M. A. was conferred on him by the University of Rochester, and in 1891 he received the degree of Ph. D. He leaves a wife and two children.

Robert J. Luckey.

Robert J. Luckey died Wednesday night at his home, 650 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He was eighty years old. Mr. Luckey lately had been in the coal business. Before that he had been a clothing dealer, and it is said he was the first ready-made clothing dealer in that city. He was a native of Dutchess County, and lived there until he was almost thirty years old. He then moved to Brooklyn. For many years

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Room.

Mr. Lionel Froehlich has sold for Miss Vogel to a Mr. Ertheller the four-story brownstone dwelling 56 East Eighty-third Street, 18 by 100, and, for W. E. Whitehead and others to Pizer Brothers, the two-story frame dwelling 119 East Eighty-third Street, 24.11 by 102.2.

At auction in the Trinity Building Sales-room yesterday, Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Henry Dale, at $25,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 103 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 21.6 feet east of Park Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5.

Messrs. Henry D. Winans & May state that the owner of 4 East Eightieth Street, hitherto reported sold, was John J. Kavanagh.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty referee, 211 and 213 East One Hundredth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.8, five-story brick store and lofts. Due on judgment, $13,185; on prior mortgage, $27,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, J. Alexander Stitt referee, 312 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $23,030.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon referee, 126, Alexander Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 98.6, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,535; on prior mortgage, $8,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan referee, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 193.29 feet east of Bainbridge Avenue, 25.37 by 75.14 by 25.39 by 75.14, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,445.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Marlin F. Hatch, mechanic's lien foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Dodge receiver, 113 and 115 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 120 feet east of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two five-story brick and stone flats.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Riverside Drive, east side, 103 feet south of Seventy-third Street, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling by Philip Kleeberg of 56 East Seventy-third Street, owner; cost, $55,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, for a five-story brick store and flat, by G. L. Lawrence of 343 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner, cost, $45,000.

Second Street, east side, 125 feet north of Green Lane, for a one-story frame shed, by John Hanley, owner; cost, $50.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, alterations to a two-story brick hotel, by James Terrill of Rahway, N. J., owner; K. Kopp of 1,980 Fifth Avenue, lessee; cost, $500.

19 East Sixty-first Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, by E. C. Gardiner, owner; cost, $800.

55 East Sixty-sixth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, by May A. Sedgwick, owner; cost, $1,500.

2,231 to 2,237 Third Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick lodging house and stores, by E. J. & B. J. King of 357 Third Avenue, owners; cost, $1,000.

21 Bowery, alterations to a four-story brick lodging house, by Morris Jacoby of 1,187 Lexington Avenue, owner; cost, $1,000.

Union Avenue, northwest corner of Second Street, a two-story and attic frame dwelling and store, by Samuel Hill, owner; cost, $600.

654 Eagle Avenue, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling, by George De Silva, owner; cost, $100.

Home Street, south side, 87.9 feet east of Intervale Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Peter Stumpf of 1,209 Hoe Street, owner; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Hall Place, alterations to a three-story frame tenement and store, by Thomas A. Lynch of Hall Place, owner; cost, $200.

Honeywell Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of Samuel Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Salvator Lanzi of Honeywell Avenue, owner; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 17.

FRANKLIN ST, alley between 141 and 143; Henry G. Trevor and others to Charles K. Sherwood and others..... $500
SAME property, Margaret K. Welsh and another, executors, &c., to same..... 3,000
MULBERRY ST, 18; Arsenio Pernetti to Maria G. Pernetti..... 1
ORCHARD ST, 20; Samuel Green and wife to Helene Levien..... 1
LOT 76, Block B, map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Maps estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to William Orr..... 600
PIER AV, w s, 225 ft s of Emily St, 75x100, also Pelham Road, e s, 200 ft s of Emily St, 25x100; The Duchess Land Company to Jacob Faulhaber..... 1
MONTICELLO AV, s e corner of Randall Av, 50x100; Land Company of Edenwald to Anna S. Pfaeffle..... 775
LOT 418, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Emil Zschoche and wife..... 500
LOT 419, same map; same to Charles E. Stahl and wife..... 500
BALCOM AV, e s, 50 ft n of Martin St, 100x100; Seton Homestead Land Company to Jared S. Spencer and another.. 2,000
14TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of Avenue B, 25x108. Unionport; Florence S. Crosby and husband to Benjamin Carpenter..... 1
23D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Melissa R. Holmes to Arthur R. Wilson and another..... 28,000
25D ST, 440 West; James B. Butler, referee, to Melissa R. Holmes..... 22,000
STANTON ST, n w corner of Clinton St, 50x75; Clinton St, w s, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 25x75, and other out-of-town property; Elizabeth Brown to William L. Brown..... 8,000
84TH ST, 317 West; Furman V. Gaines to Burlah H. Oppenheim..... 1
85TH ST, n s, 132 ft e of West End Av, 16x102.2; John O Baker and wife to Sarah H. Roys, and others..... 1
91ST ST, n s, 265 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to Samuel Huston..... 5,900
93TH ST, s s, 82.6 ft e of Madison Av, 20x irregular; Josephine R. Filter and others, executors, &c., to Cecilia F. Howell..... 50,000
55TH ST, 52 East; Cecilia F. Howell and husband to Edwin H. Titler..... 10
54TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x200.10, to 55th St; William Rockefeller and wife to the University Club..... 130,000
113TH ST, n w corner of 1st Av, 75x25; Arsenio Pernetti to Maria G. Pernetti.. 1
122D ST, s s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Herman A. Bente and wife to P. Braender..... 10
BOSTON AV, s e corner of 164th St, 53.9x96x50x95; Ensign O. Beale to Edmund E. Murphy..... 10
ROBBINS AV, s e s, 425 ft s w of Lexington St, 25x100; John Nolan to Catharine Nolan..... 1
149TH ST, s w corner of Cypress Av, 25x100; Charles F. Bradbury and wife to John F. Steeves, one-half part..... 3,000
HOE AV, e s, 254.1 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Henry Anderes and wife to Henry Anderes and wife as joint tents..... 1
EAGLE AV, s e s, 400 ft s w of Cliff St, 50x100; Caroline Schmueser to Frederick W. Schmueser and wife..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Frederick W. Schmueser and wife to Caroline Schmueser..... 1
LOT 262, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Marie L. Allard to Abigail R. Harra... 4,500
FLEETWOOD AV, e s, 150 ft s of High Bridge, or Fordham Landing Road, 0.6x82.6; Phoebe A. Lowerre and another to Ada E. Hawe, one-half part..... 1
SAME PROPERTY, one-half part; William B. Timpson and wife to same..... 1
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 194 ft n of 180th St, 25x irregular; 181st St, s s, 139.6 ft w of Bathgate Av, 11.6x66.2x10.6x69; Emma V. Bedell to Flowdon Stevens, Jr..... 2
BROOKLINE ST, s s, 101.9 ft e of Marion Av, 36.8x100x irregular; Franklin Seymour to William F. Gaynor and wife.. 4,500

Recorded Leases.

McCLAVE, John, to J. P. Sjoberg & Co.; second floor of 145 and 147 11th Av, 5 years..... $1,200
NILSSON, John, to Marie L. Allard; 1,427 Bryant St, 5 years..... 1
BECK, Gustav S., to George Beck; 475 2d Av, store floor, 3 years..... 540
TAUBE, Abraham, to Abraham Axelrat; 64 Stanton St, 2 years..... 2,028

COWPERTHWAIT'S.
Reliable Carpets. Take advantage of the present low prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

McKIERNAN, James, to George A. Vogel; store, &c., s e corner of 2d Av and 40th St, 5 years..... 980
BRAUN, Charles, to William Neiheiser; 546 11th Av, 5 10-12 years..... 1,440
GERKEN, Henry, to Michael P. Lintz; store, &c., 2,411 8th Av, n w corner of 129th St, 5 years..... $1,440 1,500
ASPELL, Anna M., and others to Fred Wurster; 364 8th Av, n e corner of 28th St, 5 years..... 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

AHDERS, Claus, and wife to the Consumers' Brewing Company; 2d Av, n e corner of 117th St, 3 years..... $5,000
BUEHLER, Allam, to George H. A. Meyer; n s of 4th St, 175 ft e of Avenue A, lease, 2¾ years..... 3,000
BARSFORD, Mary C., to the Teachers' Building and Loan Association of the City of New-York; e s of Bathgate Av; 100 ft n of 182d St, installments..... 720
COADY, Bessie and John J., to Augustine F. Hewitt and others; n s of 63d St, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 1,200
COOGAN, Matthew, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Brooke Av, n e corner of 164th St, 3 months..... 7,975
DALE, Frank T., to James S. Greves; e s of Edgecombe Av, 25.1 ft s of 142d St, 1 year..... 1,000
SAME to John S. Hanson; e s of Edgecombe Av, 50.3 ft s of 142d St, 1 year..... 1,000
SAME to William Topping; e s of Edgecombe Av, 75.4 ft s of 142d St, 1 year..... 1,500
GAYNOR, William F., and wife to Franklin Seymour; s s of Brookline St, 101.9 ft e of Marion Av, 20 years..... 3,000
GREGSON, Katie E., to Union Square Permanent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Kirkside Av, 344.8 ft n of Wellesly St, installments..... 3,500
GROVE, Emma, to Henry De F. Weeks; e s of 1st Av, 25.8 ft s of 91st St, 3¼ years..... 2,000
GOLDING, Alice H., and husband to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 38th St, 428.4 ft e of 8th Av, 2¼ years..... 15,000
HUSTON, Samuel, and wife to Sewannee M. Stevenson and others, executors, &c., of David Stevenson; n s of 51st St, 285 ft e of 9th Av, 1 5-12 years..... 3,000
HOLMES, Melissa R., and John A., to William H. Young; 440 West 23d St, 5 years..... 17,000
HARRA, Abigail R., to Marie L. Allard; Lot 262, map of Section A, Vyse estate, installments..... 1,400
HART, Catherine E., to Absalom P. Bachman; e s of Webster Av, 276.10 ft n of 178th St, 1 year..... 6,000
KLOPPER, Louis, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; Vanderbilt Av, n w corner of 175th St, 1 year..... 10,000
LEVIEN, Helene, to Samuel Green; 20 Orchard St, 2 years..... 5,000
LAWSON, Jacob, to the Board of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; s s of 94th St, 100x147x269 ft e of West End Av, 2 years, (three mortgages).... 39,000
LOWE, Adelheid, to Etta Forgotston; e s of 2d Av, 80.10 ft s of 61st St, secures rent..... 1,000
MONAGHAN, Andrew, and wife to Franklin Acker, executors, &c., of Joseph P. Acker; n s of 167th St, 76.8 ft w of Fox St, 3 years..... 600
McCAFFREY, Patrick H., and wife to Matthew Nugent and wife; s s of 41st St, 415 ft e of 2d Av, 10 years..... 2,900
SAME to James K. Holmes and John A. Philbrick; s s of 131st St, 310.8 ft w of 5th Av, 6 months..... 1,792
RUEHL, Augusta, to Anna R. Morris; e s of Morningside Av East, 75 ft n of 117th St, secures rent of 244 West 125th St..... --
ROBSON, Thomas M., to Charles F. Hohner; n s of 2d Av, Lots 455 and 456, map of Laconia Park, 2 years..... 700
SMITH, Samuel W. B., and wife to the United States Life Insurance Company of New-York; Central Park West, w s, 75.8 ft n of 89th St, 5 years..... 42,000
SAME to Theodore and William Killian; same property, 8 months..... 2,450
SPENCER, Jones S. and Harriet, to Seton Homestead Land Company; Lots 366 to 369, map of 368 lots, part of Seton homestead, 3 years..... 1,000
TOSTEVIN Henry M., to Ida Tostevin; 350 to 354 West Broadway, 1 year..... 7,000
TURNER, John and John W., and wives to Murray & Hill; s s of 109th St, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, demand..... 4,800
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 54th St, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 9 months..... $5,000
WILLIAMS, Clara M., and Edward E., to George L. Heins, trustee; n s of 154th St, 166 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRICKELMAIER, George, to Jacob Schmitt and wife..... $13,081
BRAINERD, William R., and another, executors, &c., of Reuben S. Middleton, to Ackley C. Schuyler, guardian of Willis M. Schuyler..... 3,000
DE PEYSTER, John W., to Annie L. Horn. 25,208
DUBREL, Joseph, to Frederick Lindinger. 1
EVERDELL, William K., to Thomas A. Howell..... 1
MARX, Max, to Joseph E. Marx..... 2,500
OTTMANN, Louis, trustee of Jacob Ottmann, to Louis Ottmann, as guardian of Ella B. O. Setzer..... 13,000
ROSS, Catharine A., trustee of George Ross, to George Ross..... 1
SPELLMAN, John A., and wife to Charles P. Mattson and wife..... 2,000
SNOW, Frederick A., to Judson S. Todd.. 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New-York and its Vicinity..... 20,000
SAME to William Von Scheele..... 4,000
WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane. 1

Lis Pendens.

FOX ST w s, Lot 51, map of property of Lyman Tiffany and part of Fox estate, 23d Ward, 25x100; Caroline Coby against Martin and Mary McInerny, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
SAME PROPERTY; Frederick Holdermann against same and Caroline Coby, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
LE ROY ST, 24; George W. Church against Elizabeth Walsh and others, (partition.)
BRYANT AV, e s, 59.11 ft s of Freeman St, 100x100, being 1,214 to 1,222 Bryant Av; Alice W. Clark against Robert and Charlotte F. Pickens, five actions, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
148TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100.6; Egidius Hartling against Mary E. Van Gerichten and another, (action to declare deed void.)
94TH ST, n s, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.8x irregular; Edwin J. Benson against John Farrell and others, individually and as trustees, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 140th St, 24.11x100; Ida J. Ray against Frank S. Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

56TH ST, 342 and 344 West; R. A. Schoenberg & Co. against Theodore A. Gross and wife and Gustave F. Taussig, owners, and Theodore C. Gross, contractor.. $2,497
SAME PROPERTY; Hans Reinhardt against Theodore C. Gross, owner, and George Cody, contractor..... 2,000
PENFOLD AV, s s, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 75x100; Frederick Weber against Henry Erhardt, owner and contractor.. 471
PENFOLD AV, n s, 88 ft e of Suburban Place, 82.2x129x irregular; same against same..... 303
13TH AV n e corner of 28th St, 110x100; Yellow Pine Company against Benjamin and Moses Lowenstein, owners, and Frederick Klingman, contractor..... 1,004
MANHATTAN AV, e s, whole front from 103d to 104th St, x100; Thornton Brothers against Robert Dick, owner and contractor..... 890
150TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 100x100; Charles J., as assignee for A. M. Werner, against Babette Blumenthal, owner, and Handwerk & Davies, contractors..... 92
45TH ST, n s, 241 and 243 East; Watson & Pittinger against Ellen J. Potts, owner and contractor..... 765
DECATUR AV, e s, 185.4 ft n of Eclipse St, 100x100; also Eclipse St, n s, 50.7 ft e of Decatur Av, 50.8x100; Smith & Sterritt against John H. Eden, owner, and William S. Chatterton, contractor..... 275
WEST HOUSTON ST, 84; George D. Hilyard against Agnes C. Lewis, owner and contractor..... 1,917
122D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 150x100; Anderson & McCracken against Margaret C. MacAllister, owner, and George C. MacLaughlin, owner and contractor..... 2,300
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 53x65.10; George B. Christman & Co. against Patrick Donohue, owner and contractor..... 1,400

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court, Appellate Division.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The following causes were argued to-day:

No. 95—The Phoenix Mills, appellant, vs. The First National Bank of Amsterdam et al., respondent.—Chanler, Maxwell & Philip for appellant; C. S. Nisbet for respondents.

No. 96—Peter Barnian, appellant, vs. Conrad Bathier, respondent.—Charles Irwin for appellant, F. S. Westbrook for respondent.

No. 97—Congdon & Aylesworth Company, respondent, vs. Patrick Sheehan, appellant.—Justin Kellogg for respondent, Cornelius Hannan for appellant.

No. 104—Charles W. Lewis, Jr., and Edward D. Lewis, respondents, vs. Frank Gould, appellant.—W. H. Johnson for respondents, G. W. Minter for appellant.

No. 26—John H. Titus as administrator of Alexander Whitford, deceased, appellant, vs. The Town of New-Scotland, in the County of Albany, respondent.—J. A. and A. C. Griswold for appellant, P. Cagger & Fero for respondent.

Calendar for Friday: Nos. 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 36, 37, 34.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J. Court opens at 11 A. M.

1—Bank of Metropolis vs. White. 2—Cheever vs. Martin. 3—Bloom vs. Davison. 4—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 5—Keit vs. Keit. 6—Roby vs. Strom. 7—Van Sicklen vs. Sloane. 8—Lucas vs. Dale. 9—O'Gorman vs. O'Gorman. 10—Kalish vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 11—Sons of Isaac vs. Karp. 12—Newboner vs. Niebuhr. 13—Matter of George Place Machine Company. 14—Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Gorman. 15—Twelfth Ward Bank of New-York vs. Schwarzkopf. 16—Chittenden vs. Huntington. 17—Goodman vs. Goodman. 18—Igobel vs. Cappadonia. 19—Whitehead vs. Hilliard. 20—Matter of John E. Connolly & Co. 21—Gordon vs. Gordon. 22—Matter of Muehlfeld. 23—Lehman vs. Mayer. 24—Vidal vs. Reilly. 25—Corley vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 26—Newman vs. Swanton. 27—London vs. Schmidt. 28—Molina vs. Molina. 29—California Asphalt Company vs. Mayor, &c. 30—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Acker. 31—Seliffer vs. Sussman. 32—Schindler vs. Steinik. 33—Farina vs. Farina. 34—Horstmann vs. Goldman. 35—Young vs. United States Book Company. 36—Stout vs. Levy. 37—Matter of Haynes Piano Company. 38—Novoting vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 39—Klein vs. Long. 40—Finkel vs. Hussan. 41—Matter of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Company. 42—Luttgen vs. Luttgen. 43—Fourth National Bank of Washington vs. Gunn. 44—D'Andrea vs. D'Andrea. 45—Matter of McAdam. 46—Meyer vs. Damm. 47—Clark vs. Clark. 48—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande Western Railway Company. 49—Union Trust Company of New-York vs. Bloomfield. 50—Partridge vs. Willner. 51—Matter of Booth. 52—Mathews vs. Shapiro. 53—Irvin vs. Freeman. 54—Matter of Eighty-fourth Street. 55—Ridabeck vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 56—Cochran vs. Stephens. 57—May vs. Sentenne.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. 1208—Will of Caroline Houck at 11 A. M. 1207—Will of John Frederick at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate.—John A. Cockerill, Margaret Kenbolts, Levi Freudenreich, Louise M. Marsh, Wilhelmina Salzer, Sarah M. Parmly, Esther Waydell, and William M. McLaury at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Stokes vs. Fischer—Lawrence Godkin.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Merz vs. Merz—George E. Mott. Wendell vs. Ember—George M. Van Hoesen. Goldmark vs. Goldmark—Charles L. Guy. Lawson vs. Tuttle—John Hunter. Winthrop vs. Barnard—William F. Andrews. Woodward vs. Musgrave—Eugene Van Schaick. Newman vs. Newman—L. B. Van Gaasbeek.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of Webster & Co.—Charles Donohue.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Solomon H. Kohn vs. Mary E. O'Connor et al.—Stephen B. Brague. Henry De Forest Weekes vs. Carlo La Maida et al.—Joseph P. Fallon. Samuel Elkin vs. Harris Hirsh—Samuel V. Speyer. Caroline D. Robinson vs. Charles L. Robinson—Samuel V. Speyer.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—GLOBE STATIONERY AND PRINTING COMPANY.—The Globe Stationery and Printing Company, 89 Liberty Street, made an assignment yesterday to Howard Van Sinderen of 15 Broad Street. The business was started more than fifty years ago, and was incorporated in 1875 with a capital stock of $20,000. N. Denison Morgan, who was President for many years, died at Cooperstown, N. Y., on September 1, 1895, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Webb Morgan. George Gretsinger is Assistant Secretary.

—TRASK & CARMICHAEL.—Harry Trask and William N. Carmichael, composing the firm of Trask & Carmichael, steam fitters, 80 Centre Street, made an assignment yesterday to John D. Gunning. They have been in business since 1882. Both partners and assignee live in Brooklyn.

—L. JOANNES & CO.—Louis Joannes and Leon J. Joannes, composing the firm of L. Joannes & Co., druggists, 512 Sixth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to John H. Behrmann. The present firm was formed May 1, 1895, with a capital of $5,000.

—JAMES C. MACK.—Gerald F. Shepard has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for James C. Mack, dealer in stone, at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street, on the application of the Saugerties Bank.

Out of Town.

—F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.—F. W. Humphrey & Co., the largest retail clothing firm in St. Louis, filed a deed of conveyance in trust Wednesday for creditors to Attorney M. A. Sullivan. A list of preferred creditors to the extent of nearly $100,000 is given, and there are unsecured creditors to the extent of $25,000. The action was forced by Hackett, Carhart & Co. of New-York, creditors, to the extent of $35,000. Assets, it is said, will fully cover all liabilities.

—HIRAM VANDENBERG BLEEKER.—Hiram Vandenberg Bleeker, a lumber dealer in the Adirondack lumber district, has given a bill of sale of personal property to W. H. Place and M. J. Hunt of this city for indorsements and money loaned to the extent of $14,000. He has also given them a deed of timber land in the town of Bleecker, in Fulton County, and in Hamilton County, valued at about $20,000.

—EDWIN C. STEVENSON.—Judgment for $7,982 was entered in New-York City yesterday against Edwin C. Stevenson of Yonkers in favor of Stephen W. Kent on an accepted draft from Rhelms, France, made Aug. 20, 1892.

—SOLOMON N. KERN.—Solomon N. Kern, clothier, at 216 South Main Street, Waterbury, Conn., assigned yesterday with liabilities of about $3,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name of the debtor being the first given:

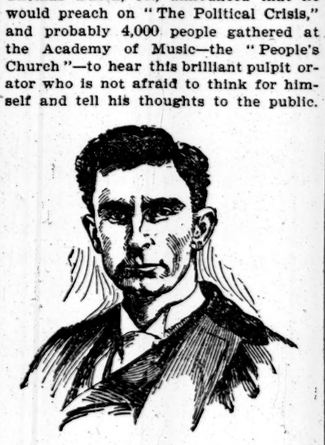
BEARDSLEY, William D.—Raymond W. Kenney, (two)..... 866
BLUMAUER, Simon, Samuel F. and Marcus A. Myers, and Henry A. Casperfeld—The President, &c., of the Manhattan Company..... $2,386
BLUMAUER, Simon, Samuel F. and Marcus A. Myers—The Germania Bank of the City of New-York..... 318
BRADY, James W.—H. Koehler & Co.... 239
BRODNAX, Robert—Edgecomb Stables... 105
CARLE, Leslie W., and Charles Tiernan—J. K. Holmes and another..... 131
CAPUTA, Joseph—H. W. Youngling..... 162
CHEDSEY, Francis B., as administrator—William H. Gedney..... 1,092
COHEN, Charles S.—Rachel B. Brown and others..... 400
COHEN, Mark H. and Jacob—C. Spielmann and others..... 796
CONNELLAN, Frank—Eureka Slik Company..... 140
CONROY, P.—George Arfmann..... 91
CURTIS, Lewis—William T. Lafetra..... 131
DEMAREST, Theodore—Catherine M. F. Bennett..... 1,072
DONOHUE, Patrick—Henry G. Silleck, Jr. 52
EDSON, Henry T.—William H. Millard.. 1,054
EDWARDS, Nathan—Henry S. Moran.... 518
FADDEN, Frederick W., and another—Carl Jurgens..... 4,347
FLYNN, Katie—S. E. Bernheimer and another..... 1,286
FOLLETT, George, and others—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.... 5,354
GANNS, Francis, and Otto Hock—F. Fisher..... 111
GERRISH, Clara—Anna M. Tims and another, executors, &c..... 50
GESCHWINDER, Konrad—F. M. Jaeger and another..... 63
GIBERGA, Benjamin, and others—Central Lard Company..... 4,465
HACKER, Oscar, and John Hoffman—The Monarch Cycle Manufacturing Company. 372
HOFFMAN, Harvey—A. E. Norton and others..... 326
HYDE, Walter—S. C. Bowden..... 97
KALZBROWSKI, Michael—J. P. Sonneborn and another..... 90
LASHER, L. Pulver—A. L. Hoover..... 230
LIMA, Lilly C.—J. Foshay and another.. 93
SAME—William T. Herlyn, (two)..... 462
LIMA, Henry C.—Same..... 487
SAME—J. Foshay and another..... 90
LYNCH, James—The William Peter Brewing Company..... 262
MEYER, Charles, and another—J. H. Welch and another..... 473
MORA, Joseph M.—H. J. Neyes, assignee. 260
NEW-YORK STRAW BOARD COMpany—G. Lindenmeyer and another..... 666
NORTON, Henry W., and Samuel B. Goodale, executors, &c.—William H. Gedney..... 546
RIDDELL, Annie—The D. M. Koehler & Son Co..... 128
SACKS, Herman—J. Schlageter..... 34
SCHEER, Louis, and another—C. Spielmann and others..... 284
SCHNEIDER, Agnes and Frederick—Robert M. Clare..... 125
SAME—National Bank of New-Jersey, New-Brunswick..... 699
SEXTON, Thomas E., and William J. Carroll—Francis J. Sheehan..... 1,534
STAGG, Sarah G.—B. Travers..... 175
STEVENSON, Edwin E.—Stephen W. Kent..... 7,932
THORN, William, David B. Carroll, and Edward D. Butler—Alice A. Schell, as executrix, &c..... 19,190
WADSWORTH, Emma D.—Delia Mulligan..... 97
ZORN, Frances—Edmund E. Murphy, deficiency..... 5,886

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CLERGYMAN.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Speaks, and His Opponents Create a Disturbance—Comments of the New-York Papers.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 6, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., announced that he would preach on "The Political Crisis," and probably 4,000 people gathered at the Academy of Music—the "People's Church"—to hear this brilliant pulpit orator who is not afraid to think for himself and tell his thoughts to the public.



REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR.

During the sermon he was again and again interrupted, but as The New-York Herald of the following day says, "The hisses that broke in on the preacher's vigorous sentences were drowned by cheers and applause." The unusually clear and penetrating voice of Mr. Dixon stood him in good stead in this clamor. In this connection the following letter, written only a week before, seems particularly to the point:

New-York, August 26, 1896.

Dear Sir:

I am very loath as a minister to give an endorsement to a patented article, but I feel it but just to you to say that I have used your Hyomei for Bronchitis with perfect success. I had a chronic cold last Winter which stubbornly resisted every remedy for seven weeks. Your Hyomei gave me relief in one day and enabled me to fill all my subsequent lecture dates with satisfaction. Truly yours.

(Rev.) THOMAS DIXON, JR.,
Pastor People's Church.

"Hyomei,"

the new and wonderful Australian "Dry-Air" treatment of all the diseases of the respiratory organs, "cures by inhalation,"

Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh,

and all similar complaints.

PRICE, $1.00.

For sale at all druggists, by mail, or at home office. Send for free pamphlet.

R. T. BOOTH, 23 East 20th St., New-York.

Law Barred Him from Practice.

A case to test the validity of the law of 1895 making it a misdemeanor for a person previously convicted of a felony to practice medicine in this State was tried before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, yesterday, and the prisoner, Dr. Benjamin Hawker, a dentist, of Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, was convicted. He pleaded guilty. Judge Fitzgerald fined him $250 and then released him in the custody of his counsel, Hugh O. Pentecost, who will appeal.

Dr. Hawker was convicted the first time in Brooklyn in 1878 and was arrested last February, at the instance of the County Medical Society. It is alleged that the law under which he was arrested is not constitutional, and that in any case, as it was not passed until 1895, it could not be made to apply to a person convicted of a felony in 1878.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, winds becoming northwesterly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, EASTERN FLORIDA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, variable winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in northern portions, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY, generally fair, cooler, winds becoming northerly. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, preceded by light showers on the lake, light to fresh westerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, preceded by light showers in southern portions, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, generally fair, light to fresh northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, IOWA, and NEBRASKA, fair, northwesterly winds. MISSOURI and KANSAS, fair, northerly winds. COLORADO, light showers, easterly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, variable winds.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

WANTED—Dwelling houses for sale and to let in first class localities for cash purchasers and desirable tenants.
Douglas Robinson & Co.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Bachelor Apartments To Let.
NO. 5 EAST 17TH ST.
Two rooms & bath; parquet floors; steam heat. Meals served in rooms if desired.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry. 330 East 17th St., corner. 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to Janitor.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

SECOND FLAT OF NO. 64 CLINTON PLACE, opposite Brevoort House; seven rooms. Apply E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TOWN HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, for rent in best localities; large list. MILLS, 503 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LARGE PRIVATE STABLE TO LET; SIZE 25x87 feet; has ten stalls and six rooms; 52d St., near 5th Av.; rent moderate; possession, Nov. 1, 1896. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

BICYCLES.

800 2d Hand Bicycles, $6 UP
Rudge, $6; Singer, $7; Humber, $9; Tourist, $11; Warwick, $14; Victor, $19; Columbia, $19; Liberty, $19; Cleveland, $19, &c., &c. 2,000 new ladies' and men's, various makes, $24.50, $28, $33, $35, and $38.
ESTABLISHED 4 YEARS.
HERALD CYCLE CO.,
Basement, 114 Nassau St. Nr. Beekman St.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 29TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Large corps of experienced teachers. Alumni Scholarship Prize for Best Entrance Examination to Columbia College in 1896 was awarded to this School.
The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

HARVARD SCHOOL
REMOVED TO 568 5TH AV.,
Between 46th and 47th Sts.
Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific school.
Primary department; gymnasium.
For further particulars address the Principal.
WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.
W. C. READIO, Vice Principal.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.
Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 30th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 EAST 50TH STREET,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

SAMUEL SPENCER SCORES THE SEABOARD AIR LINE.

A Sharp and Searching Review of the Southern Railroad Rate War—The President of the Southern Replies to a Letter Sent Him by President Hoffman of the Seaboard Air Line—Some Very Plain Talk.

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, has sent a long letter to R. C. Hoffman, President of the Seaboard Air Line, in reply to the communication addressed to him by Mr. Hoffman on April 9, just before Mr. Spencer's departure for Europe. President Hoffman's letter contained a statement of the grievances of his company against the Seaboard Air Line. Mr. Spencer's reply deals in a comprehensive way with the whole Southern Railway rate situation, and he takes President Hoffman to task sharply for what he terms "illogical and unreasonable" statements.

"You have either failed to appreciate," says Mr. Spencer, "or you have willfully ignored or misrepresented the essential points which have occurred to us in making a change of terminus from West Point to Pinner's Point for a large portion of our traffic, and in the running of some of our boats from Norfolk and Pinner's Point to Baltimore as a part of such change. In order to improve our water connections it was necessary to make a rail terminus on the Norfolk harbor. The Richmond and Danville Company some time prior to its insolvency recognized the desirability of such change of terminus, and made investments for that purpose at that time in the construction of the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad.

"When your company decided to construct its line to Atlanta, such change became imperative in order that the Richmond and Danville system, whose business at Atlanta would thus be seriously damaged, might be placed upon an equality with your line in water connections as the best means of neutralizing the consequent losses. The Richmond and Danville, for lack of means to perfect its plans, suffered the disadvantage for years of inferior water connections, while the Seaboard Air Line continued to make inroads upon its business at Atlanta and in the surrounding and intermediate territory. The Southern Railway Company, the purchaser of the Richmond and Danville properties, in completing plans previously begun, was merely, after long and injurious delay, putting itself in an advantageous position in comparison with your lines in this respect. The damage to the Richmond and Danville system and its revenues resulting from the action of your company was far greater in amount than any which might result to your interests from the boat line between Norfolk and Baltimore."

President Spencer calls attention to the fact that his company offered to consolidate its boat line interests upon the bay with the similar interests of the Seaboard Air Line on any fair basis of actual valuation to be fixed either by agreement or by arbitration. This proposition the Seaboard people declined on the ground that they could not give up the independence of their own line. Mr. Spencer further alleges that the Seaboard Air Line has rejected every fair proposition for a compromise and has insisted on having its own way regardless of other interests.

"You resist the rates," he says. "Your position in so doing was so unreasonable and unbusinesslike that your connections almost, if not entirely, without exception declined to participate with you in the reductions. * * * It is impossible for you to justify the destruction of revenue south of Norfolk and Richmond, which you alone have caused by a statement that such action was necessary to protect the revenues or the property of the Seaboard Air Line. * * * Not one single important agreement between your line and others, looking to harmony between them, has stood with any degree of permanency under your management, or anything like it, and withdrawal or annulment has always been upon your part either on account of some slight or imaginary wrong or as a means of enforcing some arbitrary demand."

In conclusion, Mr. Spencer says: "There is another responsibility which you cannot escape. Your company has attempted, by a series of the most incendiary and inflammatory statements in the public prints, to incite public prejudice and passion against railway property as a means upon your part of attempted coercion and of revenge. This is a new system of warfare upon the part of those who are trustees for the management of railway properties, and one which, if effective at all, must inflict the same injury upon all properties in the same section of the country, including those under your management, as upon those against which the extraordinary methods have been directed. The security holders of all railway properties will hold the officers of your company responsible for this wanton attack upon their rights and upon their properties."

Another Effort to Stop the War.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 17.—Chairman Wilson of the North Carolina Railway Commission has invited the Chairmen of South Carolina and Georgia commissions to meet here next Tuesday with the North Carolina commission, to begin a movement for the settlement by arbitration of the railway rate war now in progress between the Southern and the Seaboard Air Line. Chairman Wilson proposes that these three commissions sign jointly a letter to Presidents Spencer and Hoffman, suggesting that they each agree to submit the matters in controversy to the Inter-State Commerce Commission or other disinterested persons. He sends draft of propositions to the South Carolina and Georgia commission Chairmen.

The Foreclosure Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Gen. Wade Hampton, Commissioner of Railroads, and W. J. Coombs of New-York, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, were in the city to-day to confer with Secretary Francis over the forthcoming reports relating to the Pacific corporations, and particularly as to the Union Pacific Railroad.

The proposition in regard to this railroad contemplates a foreclosure covering the main line of the Union Pacific and the central branch in Kansas and Colorado, uniting Kansas City and Denver. The claim of the United States under its second lien, now amounting to about $67,000,000, it is said, is to be paid in cash by the purchasers at a percentage amounting to about $50,000,000. It is further stated that a syndicate has been organized to purchase the road on these terms, provided the assent of Congress can be secured for the arrangement.

Wheeling and Lake Erie.

In the annual report of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad it is shown that the gross earnings for the year ended June 30 were $1,453,916, an increase over the previous year of $100,092. The net earnings were $395,722, an increase of $37,539. President Blair says: "These results were obtained under the keenest competition and lowest rates which the company has had in its history. Steel bridges are being substituted for wooden structures, nineteen spans being already under contract; twelve new engines and a thousand thirty-ton gondola cars have been added to the equipment.

Western Rates Not Advanced.

The efforts which Commissioner Midgeley of the Western Freight Association has recently been making to bring about an advance in freight rates from the Missouri River territory to Chicago and also to the Gulf ports have apparently failed. Two or three of the Western lines positively refused to accept the Commissioner's propositions.

UNION PACIFIC'S CONDITION.

The Report of the Government Directors Brief and to the Point.

The report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway for the year ended June 30, which was issued yesterday, is an uncommonly short document. The physical condition of the property is described as excellent in every respect. Judicious and liberal expenditures on the roadbed for ballasting, ties, and new rails have been and are being made, and the rolling stock is in good shape.

With regard to the debt to the Government, the report says: "In general terms the Government Directors desire to repeat the suggestions contained in their last report with the additional suggestion that if it be found impracticable to combine the foreclosures of the Union and the Central Pacific in contemporaneous proceedings, which would result in the sale of both properties on the same occasion and render possible their purchase by a single interest, the separate lien of the United States upon the Union Pacific Railway property should be foreclosed and that property sold. In relation to this subject, the large interests which are represented in the committees charged with the reorganization of the property may, somewhat later in the year, assume a more definite attitude and define more clearly the part which they may be willing to take in reaching a satisfactory adjustment of the Government claim. It may, in that event, be necessary for the protection of the Government that prompt action be taken."

The report is signed by E. Ellery Anderson, J. W. Doane, William J. Coombs, J. N. H. Patrick, and John Sheridan.

THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

It Is to Investigate the Hard Coal Trust Before Leaving Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Paine Brothers & Co. appeared before the Inter-State Railway Commission here this morning complaining against the Lehigh Valley, New-York Central, and other Eastern roads on the score of alleged discrimination.

Mr. C. M. Paine said the Lehigh's tariff of last Spring gave a lower rate to shippers of cargo lots to the East, and his firm had not been able to do any business with Philadelphia common points because of the advantage shippers of cargoes had. This advantage was 1 cent on oats and 1¼ cents on corn, wheat, and rye. Mr. Gowen of the Lehigh said he would agree to an order by the commission abolishing the cargo rate to inland points in the East.

The hard coal trust may be investigated during this session. To prove the existence of a coal trust inimicable to the common weal it may be necessary to bring into court the shippers of hard coal from Pennsylvania, and these men can be reached sooner through the Inter-State Commerce Commission than by any other authority. The evidence to be submitted to the commission is not yet complete, but will probably be in shape before the commission leaves the city.

COLORED ORPHANS ARRESTED.

Representatives of the Jenkins Institute in Trouble at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Twelve little colored boys, two colored young men, and the Rev. Daniel J. Jenkins, also colored, were arrested here this afternoon on complaint of Dr. G. B. Balch, agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The boys are inmates of the Jenkins Orphanage Institute of Charleston, S. C., of which the minister is the founder and President.

The prisoners came here this morning, and Mr. Jenkins secured a permit from Mayor Peene, who did not see the boys, allowing them to parade through the streets and solicit subscriptions for the benefit of the institute.

Balch saw the boys performing in the street, and made a complaint against the crowd. They were taken before Judge Kellogg, who discharged them with a reprimand. They started this afternoon for New-York.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Ajax Electric Company of Brooklyn, for the manufacture of studs, nooks, and electric appliances. Capital, $50,000. Directors—T. C. Roberts Horsfield, Arthur S. Willdig, and W. D. Spelman of Brooklyn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:43|Sun sets...6:05|Moon sets...2:18

HIGH WATER SEPT. 18.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
4:54 A. M.	5:43 A. M.	7:32 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	5:58 P. M.	7:47 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 18.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
California	Gibraltar	Sept. 8
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Sept. 15
Columbia	Hamburg	Sept. 12
Lucania	Liverpool	Sept. 12
Marsala	Hamburg	Sept. 12
Prins F. Hendrik	Port au Prince	Sept. 12
Prussia	Hamburg	Sept. 6
State of Texas	Galveston	Sept. 12
St. Louis	Southampton	Sept. 12
Wordsworth	St. Lucia	Sept. 10

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19.

Nymphaea	Gibraltar	Sept. 5
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 17
Panama	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Wells City	Swansea	Sept. 5

SUNDAY, SEPT. 20.

La Gascogne	Havre	Sept. 12
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 17

MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

Advance	Colon	Sept. 14
El Mar	New-Orleans	Sept. 16
Fulda	Gibraltar	Sept. 12
Furnessia	Glasgow	Sept. 10
Georgic	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Maasdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 9
Yucatan	Havana	Sept. 17

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

Alamo	Galveston	Sept. 15
Hudson	New-Orleans	Sept. 16
Martello	Hull	Sept. 8
Mozart	St. Lucia	Sept. 14
Southwark	Antwerp	Sept. 12
Sobralense	Para	Sept. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Sept. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 18	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Alier	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Sept. 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Niagara	Sept. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	Sept. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Lorenzo	Sept. 19	Hull	22 State St.
Athos	Sept. 19	Jamaica	24 State St.
Alleghany	Sept. 19	Kingston	24 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 19	London	22 State St.
British Queen	Sept. 19	Antwerp	22 State St.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Prod Exc.
Touraine	Sept. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	Sept. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Allianca	Sept. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardanrose	Sept. 22	Port Limon	24 State St.
Orizaba	Sept. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Santiago	Sept. 24	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Alps	Sept. 26	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Zaandam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	38 Gold St.
S. of California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 7	Trinidad	37 Broadway.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.

Arrived.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 17.

SS Lorenzo, (Br.,) Rogers, Hull Sept. 2, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Guyandotte, from Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Elise, (Ger.,) Backhaus, Stettin 52 ds., with mdse. to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Bark Ethel Clark of Digby, N. S., Brenton, Cienfuegos 20 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order; vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.: Southwest, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Dover; Jamestown, Norfolk and Newport News; Catania, (Ger.,) Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, &c., via Baltimore; Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Edam, (Dutch,) Amsterdam; Clintonia, (Br.,) Baltimore; Shawmut, ——.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Lighthouse Board notifies mariners that on or about Oct. 15, Light Vessel 66 will be permanently established at new moorings lying in about 180 feet of water, situated about 17½ miles southeasterly from the present station and about 14½ miles southwest by west from Asia Rip, Phelps Bank. The approximate geographical position of the vessel, as taken from Chart 7 of the United States Geodetic Survey will be: Latitude, north, 40 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds; latitude, west, 70 degrees 37 minutes. No change will be made in Light Vessel 66 as to characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance, as described in Notice to Mariners 98 of 1896. This vessel will hereafter be known in the publications of the board as Nantucket Shoals Light Vessel, instead of as Nantucket New South Shoal Light Vessel.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately, distances are in nautical miles.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board:

On the 12th inst. a fixed red lantern light was established to mark the wreck of a schooner in the Raritan River, N. J. Name of wreck unknown. The light is shown from a post secured to the hull of the wreck, and is about 8 feet above the water at high water. The wreck lies on her side in about 15 feet at mean low water on the south side of the channel, about half-way between Ostrander's Clay dock and Keasbey's Landing, with her two masts projecting into the channel. The hull shows above the water at high water. The light should be seen in a wide berth. Western Jetty Post Light 1, west by south, one-quarter south; Keasbey's Landing, northwest one-quarter north; Kearney's lower dock, southwest three-quarters south.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New-York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed Scilly at 7:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. de Vries, from New-York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierlich, sld. from Genoa, via Gibraltar, for New-York at 10 A. M. today.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New-York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Peterman, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Ponta Delgada Sept. 15.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from Patras for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagan, from New-York Sept. 3 for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, from Marseilles Sept. 13 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, from Stettin for New-York, passed Dunnet Head today.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from Amsterdam for New-York, arr. at Dover to-day.

SS Oregon, (Br.,) Capt. Creamer, sld. from Cuxhaven for New-York Sept. 15.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, from Stettin, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Sept. 15.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Loveridge, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Rosse, (Br.,) Capt. Leahy, from Santos, &c., sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Cannon, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenbold, from New-York Aug. 16, arr. at Pernambuco Sept. 14.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New-York Sept. 5, arr. at London yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg and Bremen must be directed "per Aller";) at 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton (letters for Ireland or Germany must be directed "per New-York";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM (supplementary 9:30 A.) for Haiti, per steamship Yumuri.

SATURDAY.—At 10:00 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez, per steamship Athos, (letters must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

SUNDAY.—At 6 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 10 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

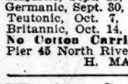
Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes 6:00 PM previous day. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab, $80 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 AM
Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Oct. 3 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM | Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM
Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM | Kaiser, Oct. 17 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either Line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Sep. 24, 7 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 8, 7 AM
Normannia, Oct. 1, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Oc. 15, 10 AM
L. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4¾ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, 4½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK ...Sept. 19 | PARIS.....Oct. 7
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 23 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 14
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 30 | NEW-YORK ...Oct. 17

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westernland, Se. 23, noon | Noordland, Oct. 7, noon
Southwark, Se. 30, 10 AM | Friesland, Oct. 14, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Sept. 19, 1 P.M. | Campania, Oct. 10, 8 AM
Lucania, Sept. 26, 9 AM | Umbria, Oct. 17, noon
Etruria, Oct. 3, noon | Lucania, Oct. 24, 6:30 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
From Alias-State Line Pier, foot of W. 21st St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Ethiopia.....Sept. 19 | Circassia.....Oct. 3
Furnessia.....Sept. 26 | Anchoria.....Oct. 17
Cabin, $45: 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., Sept. 19, 7 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Sept. 26, 8 A.M.
Parlor-car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Sept. 23, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 21, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 30, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 28, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 4, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 14, Noon | Britannic, Nov. 11, Noon
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMACRK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.
ALSO TO WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
DORIC.....Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Oct. 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Oct. 26, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....Nov. 5, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 12; Jan. 4; Mch. 29
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 9; Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 7; Mch. 1
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Oct. 8. MIOWERA, Nov. 8
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN, Charleston & Jack. Friday, Sept. 18
SEMINOLE, Charleston & Jack. Tuesday, Sept. 22
IROQUOIS, Jacksonville only....Friday, Sept. 25
CHEROKEE, Charleston only....Friday, Sept. 25
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sats., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily, except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex). 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and the steamer on Lake George.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence, from Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40, N. R., next to Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36, N. R., one block above Can

BIG SOUND-MONEY RALLY

PLANS FOR MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MEETING.

Palmer, Buckner, and Carlisle to be the Speakers—Many Prominent Men to be Among the Vice Presidents—Excellent Arrangements for Caring for a Great Crowd—Distribution of the Tickets Will Be Begun This Afternoon.

The State Committee of the National Democratic Party has almost completed arrangements for the mass meeting that is to be held in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night.

"It is now certain," said John De Witt Warner, last night, "that we shall have addresses by Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, and from Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle. We may have other distinguished men to speak, but these we are sure of."

It was learned last night that a large number of prominent Democrats of this city and State had consented to act as Vice Presidents of the meeting. The following invitation has been sent to each man who was asked to act in that capacity:

"Dear Sir: There will be a meeting held at the Madison Square Garden, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, at 8 P. M., to ratify the Democratic platform adopted by the Indianapolis Convention and the nomination of the Hon. John M. Palmer of Illinois for President, and the Hon. Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky for Vice President. Both of the candidates will be present, and will address the meeting.

"Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle and other distinguished members of the Democratic Party will also speak.

"You are invited to serve as one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting, and thus throw the weight of your name and influence against free-silver coinage, in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks, against a further increase in our present protective tariff, and in favor of the ancient traditions and principles of the Democratic Party.

"Please reply at once to the undersigned, at 39 East Twenty-third Street, New-York City, stating how many platform tickets you desire. DANIEL G. GRIFFIN,

"Chairman Executive Committee."

Enough have already accepted this invitation to insure a large attendance of thoroughly representative men.

The arrangements for the seating of a big audience Tuesday night will be practically the same as they were on the occasion of W. Bourke Cockran's speech. All the preparations have been carefully looked after. Tickets will be distributed from the headquarters of the State Committee, 39 East Twenty-third Street. Distribution of tickets will begin this afternoon. Seats can be reserved only in certain parts of the hall, but must be occupied or forfeited by 7:45. The greater part of the Garden will be taken up with seats that will be for the first comers, and all vacant seats in any part of the hall will be free to all after 7:45, so that there will be no necessity for any one standing as long as there are empty chairs.

The Garden will be handsomely decorated with flags and bunting in the National colors, and there will be music by a first-class band. The police arrangements will be ample to prevent crushing and confusion in the crowd.

No. 39 East Twenty-third Street has been selected as headquarters of the State Committee, and George Foster Peabody and Gen. Charles Tracey will be in charge today and hereafter. All further arrangements for the mass meeting Tuesday night will be in their hands and in the hands of the State Committee.

E. Ellery Anderson and John De Witt Warner said yesterday that the prospects are favorable for as big a crowd as the Garden can hold, and that the success of the occasion is certain.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 17.—Senator Palmer will leave Saturday night for New-York City. Tuesday evening he will deliver his first address of the campaign in Madison Square Garden. His wife and son will accompany him. The General is busy working on his speech. Senator Palmer has not yet made up his mind as to where he will speak after leaving New-York City. He received two telegrams yesterday asking for addresses in Baltimore and Boston.

BROOKLYN'S FIRST CHANCE.

Sound-Money Democrats Preparing for the State Convention.

The Sound Money Democrats of Brooklyn are making extra efforts to make the convention which is to be held at the Academy of Music next week a great success. The local organization has its headquarters on Montague Street, and yesterday the following announcement was issued:

"Robert H. Roy has charge of the arrangements for the State Convention. Admission to this convention will be by ticket only, and applications for tickets may be made to Mr. Roy by any who desire to attend. No favoritism will be shown in the distribution of tickets.

"As this is the first time that a State Convention has met in the City of Brooklyn, and as it is the last convention that can meet in the City of Brooklyn before it becomes part of Greater New-York, it is fitting that Sound Money Democrats should extend a hearty and enthusiastic welcome to the visitors from the other counties in the State.

"Almost all of the best-known Democrats in the State of New-York will be at the convention and take part in its deliberations. Besides, the Indianapolis nominees for President and Vice President will be in attendance."

In connection with the Sound Money Democratic campaign in Brooklyn, the following Campaign Committee has been appointed: David A. Manning, Chairman; Louis C. Schliep, Nelson B. Killmer, Daniel L. Thompson, J. J. Bradley, Jacob S. Van Wyck, Harrington Putnam, Joseph Kohnstamm, Otto C. Wierum, Jr., Henry W. Sherrill, Charles T. Hoagland, Morris Adler, Robert Wheelan, John Hughes, F. B. Tuck, Daniel Moynahan, Joseph Manne, James T. O'Neill, William A. Wright, A. S. Wolf, Robert Doble, William Meehan, James Allen, James Devitt, Capt. John H. Roy, W. S. Constant, Jr., W. V. B. Bennett, Isaac Sternberger, Dr. Breslin, Frank Hollis, George A. Scarlefer, Charles J. Patterson, and Robert H. Roy, ex officio.

Gold Men Gaining Rapidly.

The Honest Money League Headquarters received yesterday a letter from Robert A. Kelly, the Tammany speaker, who is now stumping the State in the interest of sound money. It was written from Buffalo under date of Sept. 16. Mr. Kelly says:

"I have spoken to a large number of prominent Democrats in the State, and the consensus of opinion is that the gold men are gaining all over the State. Erie County will go 15,000 for McKinley. Col. John Gaynor, State Committeeman from Syracuse, is a gold man, and tells me eleven out of twelve delegates from Onondaga County are for gold, that the sentiment throughout the State is decidedly for gold, and that McKinley will carry the State by a great majority."

Bourke Cockran Not Paid.

The Minneapolis Journal of Sept. 15 says the widely circulated story to the effect that Mr. Cockran receives $100,000 from Mark Hanna for speaking in the interest of sound money was declared to be false Tuesday by Thomas F. Meehan, manager of Mr. Cockran's trip through the West. Mr. Meehan says: "You may quote me as saying that that statement is a most unqualified and unmitigated lie. Mr. Cockran does not receive one cent for his services. He pays his own expenses and yields his entire efforts free and voluntarily to the cause of sound money."

Sang "Where Has Bryan Gone?"

The Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club held its regular noonday meeting yesterday at 350 Broadway. There was a good-sized crowd in attendance, but at 12:15 o'clock no speaker had put in an appearance, and loud cries of "time, time," were heard. Prof. J. A. Adams asked the audience to sing in chorus to his singing. They did it good-naturedly, and he gave "Oh, Where, Tell Me Where Is Billy Bryan Gone?" to the tune of "The Blue Bells of Scotland." As he finished, J. B. Fuller, First Vice President of the club, arrived with J. S. Wise of West Virginia, who made an address.

Gen. Sickles Addresses His Comrades.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, President of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League, has addressed to the members of the league an open letter urging them to vote for McKinley. He denounces the attempt of Bryan and his supporters to combine the South and West against the North and East, and thus encourage sectionalism and sectional prejudices. Repudiation of debts, says Gen. Sickles, would be National dishonor, and he denounces Bryan for his advocacy of free-silver coinage, while the latter's attack on the action of the Government in suppressing the Chicago riots, he says, is Anarchy.

Lawyers' Sound Money Club.

Over two thousand lawyers have signified their approval of the proposed organization of a sound-money club, and will hold a meeting next Wednesday at 12 o'clock in the Real Estate Exchange, when the Lawyers' Sound-Money Campaign Club will be organized.

The Provisional Committee consists of Elihu Root, W. Bourke Cockran, Henry W. Calhoun, Sherman Evarts, Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., B. Aymar Sands, Herbert L. Satterlee, Charles H. Sherill, Jr., and R. Thornton Warren.

FORMER MONEY STANDARDS.

By Them J. G. Schurman Attacks the Free-Silver Doctrine.

There was again a large attendance yesterday at the Commercial Travelers' noonday meeting, at Broadway and Prince Street.

Col. J. D. Slocum of New-Jersey delivered a stirring address, characterizing his auditors as members of "a salvation army" which might yet save the country by its labors.

President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University was the next speaker.

"There was a convention yesterday in Buffalo," he said. "It deserves your condolences, but it has made the best of a bad job. It has given in its adhesion to the Chicago platform, and it maintains in its platform, which I hold in my hand, that, in declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, it is endeavoring not to establish a new standard, but to restore a very old one. There is an element of truth in this contention, enough truth to make it dangerous; but there is falsity enough in it to make it an unmitigated lie.

"What policy did our fathers follow in regard to the currency? In 1792 Hamilton and Jefferson, leaders of opposing parties, who agreed in nothing else, did agree that the legal ratio of gold and silver should be the same as the commercial ratio in the markets of the world, which they ascertained to be fifteen to one. It was expected that by adapting legal ratio to commercial ratio both metals would remain in circulation, but in the course of subsequent events silver fell in value.

"No, it is a law of finance, a law verified by all our own experience, that when in a bimetallic currency one metal is overestimated in value, that metal remains at home, and the underestimated metal avenges the insult by migrating abroad, and consequently in the United States of America from 1792 to 1834 nothing but silver was in circulation. Gold left the country. But our fathers were not satisfied with the white metal which the free silverites now offer as a panacea for all our sufferings. The fathers did not appreciate consorting with Asia. Consequently in 1834 a law was passed altering the legal ratio of the two metals to sixteen to one, which was then their relative intrinsic value in the markets of the world.

"But, owing to the discovery of the gold mines and other causes, gold soon fell to a value lower than that of the legal ratio. Silver was underestimated, and as a result silver left the country, and gold, the cheapened metal, remained at home, and from 1834 to 1873, excepting always the greenback period, there was no silver in circulation in this country, our currency was purely one of gold, and the fathers showed themselves perfectly contented with it, for, when in 1853 they passed a new law for the establishment of fractional silver currency, they made no change in the ratio of the silver dollar to the gold dollar.

"The so-called crime of 1873 was merely an acceptance of an established fact. Silver had been driven out of the country by natural causes, gold had taken its place, and the law of 1873 recognized the fact. You see, therefore, that the proposed free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one at the present time is just the opposite of the policy of the fathers, for the fathers before fixing the legal ratio of the two metals in circulation ascertained their commercial value and adopted that as the legal ratio.

"And, secondly, we may learn another lesson from the history of the American currency. No nation—not even a Nation as powerful as the United States—can keep gold and silver, if the mints are freely open to both, in concurrent circulation. Our experience from 1792 proves that whenever the legal ration departs from the commercial ratio one metal is driven out of the country, and the other remains."

John H. Black, Chairman of the meeting and President of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League, announced that the Commercial Travelers had invited the members of the cloakmakers,' clothiers,' and haberdashers' trades to attend to-day's meeting, and that Meyer Jonasson will preside. Congressman Sereno E. Payne, member of the Ways and Means Committee, will speak.

PATRIOTIC WAGE EARNERS.

New League Preparing for an Aggressive Campaign.

The headquarters of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League, Greater New-York branch, at 1,556 Third Avenue, will be opened this evening with a rally and ratification meeting. The league's platform for 1896 is:

"Honest dollars for a day's honest toil.

"No repudiation.

"No speculation in our wages.

"The integrity and honor of our Union must be preserved."

These principles will be the keynote of the addresses to be delivered to-night by a number of prominent speakers. There will be nearly a hundred Vice Presidents representing seventy different trades and occupations.

It is the intention of the organizers of the league to hold meetings every Friday night until the end of the campaign. All wage earners, of whatever occupations, are eligible for membership in the league, and the dues are entirely voluntary. Subscriptions will be received by J. Bulova, Treasurer, 528 East Eighty-sixth Street.

The Zither Player Allowed to Land.

Leopold Weiss, the young immigrant who was detained at Ellis Island and amused the Board of Inquiry by playing a zither with his nose, had a rehearing yesterday and was allowed to land.

NOMINEES OF THE REGULARS

JOHN BOYD THACHER A WELL-KNOWN ALBANY POLITICIAN.

Wilbur F. Porter, an Active Local Politician in the Twenty-fourth Congressional District—Robert C. Titus, an Old Soldier, Who Holds a Seat in the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District—He Is a Prominent Mason.

Mr. John Boyd Thacher of Albany, the nominee of the Democratic State Convention at Buffalo for Governor, has gained the honor which he long has sought. He has been a determined candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor for many years. He would have had the empty honor of running against Gov. Morton in 1894 had not Senator Hill been pressed into service.

Mr. Thacher was born at Ballston Centre, Saratoga County, in September, 1847. His father was George H. Thacher, who was Mayor of Albany for a number of years and was a prominent Democratic leader in

John Boyd Thacher.

the State. The education of the present candidate was completed at the Sand Lake Academy, Fredericksburg, Md., and other private schools.

Upon leaving college, Mr. Thacher laid a foundation for his conspicuous advocacy of the supposed interests of labor, by entering the extensive car-wheel shops of his father as an apprentice. He served successively as molder, finisher, clerk, and bookkeeper, and so became thoroughly acquainted with the business, which he acquired after the death of his father and D. S. Lathrop, a partner.

He accepted a position on the Albany Board of Health, when that body was established, and drew up the rules under which that board is now acting. He entered active politics in 1883 and was elected State Senator by a majority of 3,127. He immediately made a specialty of labor legislation. He offered an amendment to the Howe Prison bill forbidding prison-labor contracts. He advocated the Tenement Reform bill, which afterward became a law. He also devoted his attention to pharmacists and druggists. His efforts for labor were indorsed by labor leaders, and he was singled out once for a special resolution of commendation.

Mr. Thacher was elected Mayor of Albany in 1886 and controlled the celebration on the two hundredth anniversary of the granting of its charter. He was economical and made a good record. He was not re-elected immediately, but in 1895 he was given the nomination again and was elected. His term will expire Jan. 1, 1898.

Mr. Thacher gained National prominence as one of the World's Fair Commissioners from the State of New-York. President Harrison appointed Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. Thacher, and the latter was quite prominent in Chicago. He served on the Committee of Awards and provoked much dissatisfaction among the prize winners by his distribution of medals.

Mr. Thacher fought the Raines law and got the Mayors of the different cities in the State together at Albany to devise means for defeating the bill.

WILBUR F. PORTER.

Nominated by the "Regular" Democrats for Lieutenant Governor.

Wilbur F. Porter of Watertown was born in Herkimer County, in 1832. He went to Jefferson County with his parents in 1842, locating in the town of Theresa. Mr. Porter commenced the study of law while teaching school at Cape Vincent, and in 1860 he went to Watertown. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and has since enjoyed a lucrative practice and a high professional reputation. He has always been prominent in the local politics of Watertown. He served as State Committeeman from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, and has five times been elected Mayor of the City of Watertown.

In 1891 he was nominated for Congress in the district comprising Oswego, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence Counties, his opponent being Gen. N. M. Curtis of Ogdensburg. Mr. Porter reduced the normal Republican majority in the district by several thousand, and nearly carried his own county, even running ahead of Roswell P. Flower, who received a large complimentary vote for Governor that year. One of the first official acts of Gov. Flower was the appointment of Mr. Porter to his present position as one of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims.

Mr. Porter was one of the first Democrats to declare emphatically in favor of the platform and nominees of the Chicago Convention. His popularity at his home is great, and he has many friends in the ranks of the Republican Party.

ROBERT C. TITUS.

Candidate of the Buffalo Convention for Court of Appeals Judge.

Judge Robert C. Titus was one of the first Democrats in New-York to send a telegram of congratulation to Mr. Bryan. Therefore, it seems quite logical that he should have been placed on the "regular" Democratic ticket in this State.

He was born at Eden, Erie County, was graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He joined the Federal Army, Aug. 10, 1864, and served until the close of the war of the rebellion as Captain in the Ninety-eighth New-York Volunteers. Immediately afterward he was appointed Special Deputy County Clerk, and served in this office for two years.

Mr. Titus ran for office first in 1872, when he was the Democratic candidate for Surrogate of the County, and ran 600 votes ahead of his ticket. He removed to Buffalo in that year and opened a law office. He was one of the prominent speakers in the Tilden Presidential campaign of 1876. He ran for office a second time, in 1877, when he was nominated for District Attorney in Buffalo, and was elected by a majority of 2,300, while every other Democrat on the ticket was defeated. He was defeated for re-election in 1880, though he ran ahead of his ticket. He was elected State Senator in 1881, and again in 1883. He was on the Committees on Judiciary, Insurance, Agriculture, and Indian Affairs during his two terms.

Mr. Titus was elected to the Superior Court of Buffalo in 1885, and when that office was abolished by the new Constitution, he became a member of the State Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District, which includes the Counties of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming. His term will expire Dec. 3, 1899.

Judge Titus is a prominent Mason, a Director in the Masonic Life Association of Western New-York, and Treasurer of the Acacia Club, the largest purely social Masonic club in the country.

INCREASING ITS PLANT.

New Warehouse for the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company.

Ground was broken yesterday by the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company, Kent Avenue and South Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, for a new warehouse. The building will be fireproof, two stories high, 200 by 100 feet, extending along the East River the entire width of the block, between South Tenth and South Eleventh Streets. The old dock is also being torn out. It will be replaced by stringpieces and piling. The warehouse and new wharf will cost about $75,000.

The land on which the company is building was purchased about three months ago for $325,000. When the news leaked out late in July, it was in company with the rumor that upon the block would be built a second refinery, equal in capacity to that operated by the company across Eleventh Street. Officers of the company at that time said the report was premature.

The site is excellently situated for a duplicate of the Mollenhauers' present ten-story refinery. The depth from Kent Avenue to the river is 365 feet. The company's officials admit that it was purchased with an eye to the expansion of the business. Another refinery would mean the employment of 500 men, who would double the company's present output of 3,000 barrels a day.

"As we are independent of the trust," said F. D. Mollenhauer, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, yesterday, "our output is not artificially limited against our will. We are disposing of our product now, and I do not doubt that under ordinary conditions we could sell twice as much, but we will not build another refinery at present."

J. H. Post of the firm of B. H. Howell & Co., brokers, at 109 Wall Street, who handle the Mollenhauers' output, said he did not doubt that a second refinery would be built if McKinley should be elected.

MAN IN MRS. LEWIS'S GRAVE.

In Defiance of Mosaic Law, She Demands His Removal.

Although Mrs. Louisa Lewis, a widow, of 28 Second Avenue, was long ago provided with a spot in which her body is to rest in death, beside that of her husband, she is now in the midst of a legal proceeding for the small patch of ground alloted to her in the Machfela Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Lewis's husband, Henry, died Oct. 2, 1893, at the age of forty years. He was buried in a lot in the Machfela Cemetery, which he had some time before purchased for himself and wife. Mrs. Lewis and her only son, who is now grown, have paid visits to the grave of the father and husband at short intervals ever since the burial.

When they went to the plot on Labor Day they were surprised to see an almost freshly topped mound alongside that of Lewis, and in the place that had been reserved for Mrs. Lewis. A white painted board at the head of the grave bore the name, "Salmon Solomon."

Mrs. Lewis at once made complaint at the cemetery office and demanded that the body be removed. She was told that the mosaic law prohibited the removal of bodies, and that another spot would be preserved for her.

The burial of the body in her plot was attributed to a mistake. Mrs. Lewis was not satisfied with this explanation, and, through Lawyers Greenthal & Greenthal, has given notice to the cemetery authorities that Solomon's body must be removed in thirty days or she will bring the matter before a court.

CRANBERRIES ARE CHEAP.

Receipts Heavier than Usual and Prices Exceptionally Low.

The receipts of cranberries are exceptionally large now, over 7,000 barrels of 100 quarts each having come to market so far this month. The finest dark berries do not exceed $5 a barrel, wholesale prices, and a good grade can be bought at $4.50. This would be 4½ cents a quart. Light-colored cranberries can be bought as low as $3.50 a barrel.

These prices are unusually low for any season, the prices generally starting at $6 to $7 a barrel, and gradually advancing as the year draws to a close. This year, however, prices have been coming down somewhat.

A member of the firm of Banks Sons, at 115 Warren Street, said the season was rather early, and the weather had not yet become cold enough to stimulate the demand.

A member of the firm of French & Co., at 116 Warren Street, said the receipts of cranberries so far this year had been about 25 per cent. over the receipts during the same period in 1895, while the demand was quite light.

W. F. SHEEHAN'S RESIGNATION.

Forwarded to Chairman Jones as a Result of the Action at Buffalo.

William F. Sheehan, as soon as he got the news of the adoption of the free-silver platform at Buffalo, yesterday telegraphed his resignation as a member of the Democratic National Committee. The resignation was as follows:

The Hon. James K. Jones, Chairman, Democratic National Headquarters, Chicago, Ill:

I respectfully tender my resignation as the representative of the State of New-York on the National Committee.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.

This course was taken by Mr. Sheehan in accordance with his views as published in THE TIMES Monday.

SEEKING FOR INFORMATION.

Mr. Lauterbach's Quiet Conference with Brooklyn Officials.

Commissioners Benjamin F. Blair and George E. Moulton, with Ballot Clerk C. V. C. Van Deusen of Brooklyn, at the invitation of Edward Lauterbach, met the latter in this city Wednesday afternoon to discuss the proposed charter of the Greater New-York.

Mr. Lauterbach, it was said, was anxious to ascertain the population of the city, as it would be. Neither of the Commissioners would state what had taken place.

Mail Boxes on French Ships.

Postmaster Dayton has been informed that movable letter boxes have been established on the French steamships plying between New-York and Havre, in which passengers may, during the voyage, deposit letters and other mailable articles. Upon the voyage to New-York the boxes will be locked and securely closed as soon as the steamships enter United States waters, and delivered at the New-York Post Office on arrival, when they will be unlocked and the contents distributed. It is hoped that this convenient arrangement is only preliminary to the establishment of a regular sea post service between France and the United States.

Faith Curists Holding a Convention.

The fourteenth annual convention of the members of the Faith Curist Church of the First Born is being held at their Jersey City grounds. One of the most important questions before the convention is the selection of a new home, as the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is suing to have the present encampment grounds condemned for railroad use.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

JONES CLAIMS 36 STATES

FIRST OFFICIAL GUESS OF THE SILVER PARTY'S STRENGTH.

If the Prognostication Is Right Mr. Bryan Will Receive 324 Electoral Votes, Not Counting Those of New-York and New-Jersey, Which, the Popocrat Chairman Says, Will Go for Repudiation, but Are Not in His List.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Senator Jones's bureau to-night issued an estimate of the Bryan majorities in November, "based," so the Chairman said, "upon the present outlook."

The table is as follows:

Alabama	60,000	Missouri	60,000
Arkansas	75,000	Montana	15,000
California	30,000	Nebraska	30,000
Colorado	100,000	Nevada	4,000
Delaware	10,000	North Carolina	20,000
Florida	15,000	Ohio	25,000
Georgia	75,000	Oregon	10,000
Idaho	10,000	South Carolina	60,000
Illinois	45,000	South Dakota	10,000
Indiana	50,000	Tennessee	40,000
Iowa	30,000	Texas	175,000
Kansas	40,000	Utah	10,000
Kentucky	35,000	Virginia	25,000
Louisiana	40,000	Washington	15,000
Maryland	15,000	West Virginia	10,000
Michigan	30,000	Wisconsin	30,000
Minnesota	35,000	Wyoming	5,000
Mississippi	50,000		

These estimates give Mr. Bryan 36 of the 45 States, with 324 Electoral votes. It is also claimed that New-York and New-Jersey will give their Electoral votes to Mr. Bryan, but Senator Jones, for some reason, did not include them in the above table.

When the figures were shown to Mark Hanna he took out a stubby lead pencil, wet the end, and got ready to do some figuring himself. But he pushed the paper away with an exclamation of disgust. The Republicans regarded Jones's figures as altogether the most humorous thing which has as yet emanated from the people across the way. They are interesting as showing the first official guess of the silver men.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Difficulties of Getting It on the Official Ballot.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Secretary of State Hinrichsen, Altgeld's right-hand man, announced to-day that the sound-money Democrats would have to find another name in order to get their State ticket on the official ballot.

"No petition taken out in the name of the Independent Democratic Party shall be certified to while I am Secretary of State," said he to-day. "The talk of independent Republicans and independent Democrats is utterly foolish. Nobody who is independent in politics can be a Republican or Democrat. I shall refuse to certify to any such misnamed ticket, no matter who presents it. What is more, I intend to keep a close watch on the Election Board of Cook County. I have an idea that the board will print the National Democratic ticket in a good place on the ballot and crowd the Bryan ticket far away to one side. The board may print 'Democratic' in big type and 'National' in small, so as to deceive people, but that won't do."

Mr. Hinrichsen finds that in the law relating to Electors, a voter can sign the petition of only one Elector. The sound-money Democrats are following this course.

The importance of Illinois in this campaign lends significance to the vote of all parties, or to anything which tends to affect these votes. Hinrichsen, by means of his office, is in a position to invalidate a large proportion of the vote for any ticket. The same difficulty confronts the sound-money men in Indiana, and in other States there are indications that the Supreme Courts will have to be invoked to compel State officers to do their duty toward parties to which they are politically opposed. Fortunately, the sound-money Democrats are apprised of this, and no time will be lost by the managers in bringing the matter to an issue at the earliest moment.

A RAILROAD WRECK FOR SILVER.

Proposed Collision to Raise Campaign Funds.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 17.—A novel scheme has been proposed to the Chamber of Commerce committee now engaged in raising funds to send silver literature into the country. It is to arrange a railway collision and admit the public to it at so much per head. S. K. Hooper of the Rio Grande and W. S. Winchell of the South Park Railroads are heartily in accord with the plan. Two old engines and a couple of cars will be used, and, after getting up a full head of steam, they will be sent at each other at full speed, to meet on the same track.

The plan is to run excursions from all over the State to witness the exhibition, which is to take place near Denver, if it is possible to receive the encouragement necessary to warrant the expense.

Debate in Orange County.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 17.—At the Orange County Fair here to-day the silver question was discussed. Several thousand persons were present. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. William K. Hall. Henry Austin Adams argued against free silver and William P. St. John, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, advocated unlimited coinage. Each spoke one hour. The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn pronounced the benediction.

Tennessee Republicans at Odds.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Sept. 17.—The dissatisfied Republicans of the First District held a convention here yesterday and nominated Capt. W. H. Nelson for Congress, in opposition to Col. W. L. Brownlow, who is a member of the Republican National Committee and received the regular party organization nomination. The Democrats have nominated L. L. Lawrence of Greenville.

Senator Vilas Will Preside.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 17.—United States Senator William F. Vilas will preside over the big Republican rally which will occur here next Tuesday night, when six veterans will speak for the gold standard. They are Gens. Daniel E. Sickles, Franz Sigel, and Mulholland of New-York; Stewart of Pennsylvania, Russell A. Alger of Michigan, and Corporal Tanner.

Tramps in a Silver Parade.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 17.—A big free-silver parade at Oberlin, Kan., yesterday was headed by four tramps who had drifted into town. Each bore a banner inscribed with the word "Overproduction," and every rod they would hurrah for McKinley. Senator Peffer was in the procession.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
First New-Jersey	Dem.	J. T. Wright
Ninth Michigan	Fusion	A. F. Tibbetts
Sixth Virginia	Nat. Dem.	D. Radford

White Blankets.

"San Diego."

Size, 11-4.

Borders, { Light Blue, Pink. Red.

$4.85 per pair, value $6.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"It was as much of a shock to me as if I had lost a member of my own family," said "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, the other day speaking of the death of James Lewis. "I had known him since before he was married—twenty-eight years." "Aunt" Louisa had on a table beside her a package of daguerreotypes addressed to her, in the care of James Lewis. It was one of the old actor's last acts of kindness, a package of family pictures that had been waiting transportation from England, and which he had brought over. It was found in his trunk after his death. "He never forgot his old friends," continued "Aunt" Louisa, "no matter how many new ones he might make, and he was just the same to everybody. The night before he died he was the life of the party at West Hampton, playing cards with old Mrs. Drew and teaching the children jig steps. He had them all standing in a line while he showed them an Irish jig, I don't think he ever went out of this house without dancing. Invariably when he opened the door and saw the smooth floor of the hall he would say, 'This reminds me of a song and dance,' and he gave it as he went toward the stairs. It must have been a shock to him to land in New-York on his last return trip on Friday. He was the most superstitious man that ever lived. My husband used to say when anything happened that is supposed to have an ill omen, 'If that had happened to "Jimmy" Lewis he would have had a fit.' It was not only about Fridays and the number 13. He couldn't bear to have an umbrella raised in the house; he wouldn't walk under a ladder, and he wouldn't begin to learn a new part on Sunday. That night before he died a nine of spades, which means disappointment in card-lore, was cut for him. 'No, no; don't cut me that,' he said; 'something will happen.'"

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Every Monday from September to June is "preacher's day" at the Methodist Book Concern, in Fifth Avenue. People who do not know this and go into the building, or even pass by, are surprised to see numbers of ministerial looking men who throng the place. From 11 in the morning to 1 o'clock in the afternoon there is "preachers' meeting" up stairs. There is a regular discussion upon some specified subject. The object of the meetings is to give the preachers an opportunity to discuss their work in all its bearings, with the general idea of advancement. The meeting ministers come into the city from conferences in New-Jersey and all around New-York State, and some of them come from as from New-Haven. "Preachers' meeting" day brings about a feeling of good-fellowship between members of the different conferences that they could get in no other way.

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The bustle as a part of a woman's dress is seldom entirely absent. It is used now in the sleeves of persons possessing an unusual degree of bad taste. The word "they" should be used instead of "it," for there are two of these bustles worn, one in each sleeve, to give the upper part of it an extra appearance of expansiveness. These structures are made of wire. Any one who has ridden in the cars during the last Summer can describe them minutely, as they appear slightly veiled by thin muslin. If only one woman had worn them it would have been safe to say that she was unconscious that the interior framework was in full view of the outside world, but as there were many women guilty of the atrocity in taste, no one of them who looked at her neighbor could have been ignorant of the unloveliness of the effect. The worst of this was not in ordinary wearing. A young woman came down a paved street on a bicycle yesterday whose appearance was most peculiar. She seemed to be tremulously agitated. At a distance it seemed that her whole body was swaying back and forth in a way that threatened an immediate collapse. People who saw her coming in the distance awaited her approach with feelings of apprehensive sympathy. She drew near—a healthy, rosy-cheeked young woman, who was an unusually good rider. But she wore sleeve bustles which quivered with each movement of the wheel on the pavements, giving her the appearance of wearing expansive wings on either side.

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There was a happy family living up town not long ago. A congenial lot of people had met as strangers in a city boarding house, grown friendly, and concluded to throw in their lots together. There was, in the first place, a certain Mme. Blank, who is well known as a singer; with her was her grown daughter; there was a Maiden Lane diamond broker; a nice little woman whom fortune had destined to earn her living, for a time at least, by conducting a typewriting office; a photographer's young woman assistant, and a jolly artist, who could sing and play and make himself generally agreeable. The six agreed that they were tired of boarding, and went to housekeeping together. Mme. Blank, with a good housekeeper, managed affairs, and every one was happy. Contrary to all precedent, not a quarrel marred the felicity of the happy family. The sequel should be "lived happy ever after," and it might have been so, but for Cupid's meddling. The family had been happy for a year when there came an epidemic of matrimony. The broker, the artist, and the photographer's assistant all set up establishments of their own. But Cupid's shafts were all directed from outside the happy family.

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The best place from which to see "Chimmie Fadden" is from the gallery. It is just as well to have seen the play first from the lower part of the house, however, for in the gallery the best half of the play comes from "Chimmie Fadden's" compeers in the surrounding seats. He never lacks comments and words of encouragement. The gallery audience is one that appreciates the "cops" of the play. It is familiar with their habits, and understands every telling point concerning them. There are many faces in this audience that every one who is acquainted with New-York streets will recognize. One of them is that of the one-armed young fellow with shortly-cropped hair, always in evidence as he solicits alms with his cap in front of the dry goods stores in Twenty-third Street. There are other faces to be seen at different times, but the gallery half of the play is like some regular plays, it grows wearisome with repetition.

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A little girl was visiting the mother of a big girl who had been a young lady for as much as a year or two. The little girl wanted to hear stories, and nothing pleased the mother more than to tell of when her big girl was little and what a very nice little girl she was. But the little listener was very human. She heard story after story of this good little girl, and she grew weary. She nestled up closer to the good little girl's mamma. "Won't you please tell me now," she said, coaxingly, "about the times when Mabel was naughty?"

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A woman had run in to see her friend just at the time the latter was in the habit of taking an afternoon nap. She intended to stay only a moment, but conversation was brisk, and before she knew it there was only time to get home and dress for dinner. "Oh, dear," she said in distress, "I have made you lose your nap." "Never mind," said the friend cordially, "your visit has done me just as much good." And even now the visitor does not know whether to feel flattered at that remark.

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He had just returned from his vacation and was talking of the woes he annually endures in the name of health and pleasure. "I should despise myself if I brought back any money," he said, "but I do regret the money I wasted from not knowing the ropes. When the purser gave me a one-dollar stateroom, I asked for a two-dollar room, and only after I paid for it did I learn that it was distinguishable from the cheaper one only and solely by being near the band, whose 'music' cost me much sleep besides a wasted dollar. At Newport I chiefly wanted to catch a striped bass, but the skipper whom I paid $5—'bait extra'—showed me nothing better than fluke and mackerel. Later I heard of a thirty-five-pounder caught that day almost literally off Mr. Vanderbilt's back steps, where the rocks are free as air to all comers. I took the boat for Providence, meaning to stop off for a clambake at Rocky Point. Only too late did I learn that a through ticket from Newport to Providence cost almost enough more than two tickets bought separately to pay for the dinner. And so it went."

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Justice McCarthy, in the City Court, yesterday, ordered that Henry H. Bliss, stepfather of Mrs. Fleming, who was acquitted on trial for murdering her mother, be required to-day to answer certain questions which he refused to answer in recent supplementary proceedings or stand guilty of contempt.

—Albert Weber was released from Jefferson Market prison yesterday on the payment of the five-dollar fine which was imposed upon him Wednesday in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The fine was paid by a well-dressed old man, who refused to tell his name.

—The American Mission to the Jews held a meeting in Cooper Union yesterday afternoon. Dr. Keech presided, and addresses were delivered by Hermann Warszawiak, the Superintendent; Dr. J. H. Ortner, and the Rev. Mr. Taylor.

—Nathan Fichel, twenty-three years old, of 221 East Eighty-first Street, created a disturbance at the entrance of Mount Sinai Temple, 151 East Seventy-second Street, Wednesday evening, and yesterday was fined $10 in the Yorkville Police Court.

—Philip H. Heath, sixty-one years old, who was caught ransacking rooms in the Hotel Marlborough on July 29, was found guilty of burglary in Part II. General Sessions yesterday, and Judge Cowing sentenced him to four years in State prison.

—Chief of Police Conlin yesterday received from Mrs. Josie Coombs of 173 Winter Street, Auburn, Me., a request to look out for her fifteen-year-old son Henry, who ran away from home and left Boston for this city Saturday night.

—William W. Savin of Wilcox & Co., stock brokers, 66 Broadway and 17 New Street, was admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange yesterday, having bought the seat of F. P. Arnold of Philadelphia.

—Thomas Burns of 64 Broome Street, who was stabbed in the abdomen by James Hale during a quarrel at the foot of Broome Street, on Sunday night, died yesterday in Gouverneur Hospital. Hale was arrested.

—Ian Maclaren's first lecture in New-York will be delivered under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York in Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening, Oct. 13.

—Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Joseph T. Slocum of 37 East Sixty-fifth Street a School Inspector for the

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...TH SIDERS INDIGNANT

ELEVATED TRAINS NOT YET CROSSING THE HARLEM.

The Railroad Commissioners Ordered that Through Trains Should Be Run Before July 30—The Manhattan Railway Company's Promises Not Carried Out—Twenty-third Ward Citizens Threaten to Appeal to the Attorney General.

The members of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association are patiently waiting for that special train which is to begin the continuous-train service on the Third Avenue elevated railroad across the Harlem River. The association was long ago promised that the first train to make a continuous run on that route should be reserved for its members, but they are beginning to fear that old age will carry them all off before the Manhattan Railway Company's promise is fulfilled.

In spite of the order of the State Railroad Commissioners, issued on June 30, directing the Manhattan Company within thirty days to alter its tracks at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street so as to run trains across the Harlem River without charge, no continuous train has yet been run, though the time limit expired July 30. The Railroad Commissioners acted after THE NEW-YORK TIMES had persistently demanded that the Manhattan Railway Company be compelled to comply with the law which obliges it to run trains continuously. The railroad company is now forty-nine days overdue in complying with the Commissioners' order, and there is no apparent prospect of a compliance this month.

The indifference of the company to this order as well as to the comfort of its patrons beyond the Harlem River is not viewed by the latter with equanimity, and though they have said nothing they are preparing to have the order enforced.

"We are waiting to see how long the Manhattan Railway Company thinks it wise to strain our patience," said Tax Commissioner James L. Wells to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "We shall wait a reasonable time and then do something. There is not another railroad corporation in the United States that would treat a community as we have been treated by the Manhattan Railway Company. Above the Harlem River is a population that is fifth among the cities of the State. Only New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Rochester have more people than live on the north side, yet this company treats us as if our patronage were not worth seeking. It would be money in the company's pocket to do as we wish. We never have made a suggestion to the company for improving its service which when adopted did not enrich it, and it seems incredible that the company does not invite our good will."

"I had a conversation recently with W. J. Fransioli, the acting General Manager of the elevated road," said A. C. Hottenroth of 271 Broadway, "and he said continuous trains would be running by the end of this month. He claims the company has not been able to get the material for switches. I am disappointed at the delay, for Mr. Fransioli promised to have the trains running by Sept. 1, and said the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association should have the first train free. If the trains are not run by the end of the month we will take the case to the Attorney General."

State Railroad Commissioner Alfred C. Chapin said he could not understand why the company had not complied with the order.

"The company," he said, "is acting in this matter as it does in all similar matters—it is taking its own time. The State board will hold a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday, and then something may be said about it. If the company does not show a disposition to obey our order we will send the case ourselves to the Attorney General."

ANOTHER NORTH SIDE PLEA.

Prof. Dundon Before the Rapid Transit Board—The Bond Issue.

The Rapid Transit Commission gave a hearing in the Home Life Insurance Company's Building yesterday afternoon. Prof. Dundon of the Normal College presented the old arguments of the Taxpayers' Alliance, the gist of which is that, with the tax rate at $2.14 on $100, and with property values and improvements in the annexed district stagnant, the commission ought to do something at once. President Orr said he fully appreciated the situation on the north side, and in reply to a statement made by Prof. Dundon to the effect that Gould-Sage people had assured the north siders that they would extend their roads to the city limits on both sides of the city within two years if the commission would only grant them permission, declared that Messrs. Gould and Sage had never made any such proposition.

"What they did do," said Mr. Orr, "was to ask us to do that which we had no power to do, and to demand that the city bind itself to indemnify them against damages."

Prof. Dundon told the commission that the people of the north side propose presenting to the Legislature a bill giving to the commission jurisdiction over surface lines of railroads as well as others, with the idea of facilitating the extensions of the Gould-Sage syndicate.

The commission will meet again next Thursday afternoon, when a successor to Seth Low, who recently resigned, will be named.

Says He Shot a Burglar.

Jacob Larsen, who lives at 83 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, says he shot a burglar yesterday morning. He said he was awakened about 4 o'clock by hearing a peculiar noise at his window. The noise Larsen made in getting out of bed alarmed the burglar and he started to climb over the fence in the rear of the house.

Larsen says he saw the burglar, and, opening the window, he fired four shots. He is sure the supposed burglar was struck, because he heard him exclaim: "Oh, I'm shot." The man, however, got away, and there was no trace of blood on the fence. Two policemen who heard the shots ran to the house, and after Larsen had explained matters they looked for the burglar, but were unable to find any trace of him.

City Record Needs Less Money.

The Board of City Record met in the Mayor's office yesterday and made up its estimate for the current year. The amount to be requested of the Board of Estimate for the conduct of the office for next year was placed at $252,500. This figure is $24,700 less than was required last year.

Three bookbinders handed in their resignations. Their places will be filled from the civil service lists.

A Foot Crushed on the Bridge.

Charles M. Dawson, a clerk, twenty-five years old, of 553 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, was thrown between the bumpers of two cars in a Brooklyn Bridge train during "rush hours" Tuesday evening and his right foot was so badly crushed that amputation may be necessary.

A MONUMENT AT ANTIETAM.

Unveiled on the Battle Field with Imposing Ceremonies.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 17.—The monument erected by the Philadelphia Brigade Association to the memory of the 545 men of the old Philadelphia Brigade who fell at Antietam was unveiled and dedicated this afternoon. The exercises pere participated in by the Governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland, a brilliant escort from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by other hundreds, many veterans coming from a distance.

Gov. Lowndes and staff in full uniform, the commissioned officers of the First Brigade, Maryland National Guard; forty men from the Naval Reserve, with field pieces; the officers of the Fifth Veteran Corps, and many well-known citizens of Baltimore arrived at the battlefield at 11 o'clock by special train from Baltimore.

Gov. Hastings and his staff, the joint committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Mayor Warwick and a joint committee of the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, and the members of the Philadelphia Brigade Association arrived from Washington, where they held the preliminary exercises incident to the dedication yesterday. Many old soldiers from far and near were also on the grounds early in the day. The Hawkins Zouaves, the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, Gen. Hartranft's old command, the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; the Ninth New-York Regiment, the First Delaware Regiment, and the survivors of Pickett's division and Pettigrew's brigade, Confederate veterans; Antietam Post, No. 14, of Sharpsburg; Lincoln Post, No. 1, of Martinsburg, and other Grand Army of the Republic organizations also took part in the exercises.

Upon the arrival of Gov. Hastings and staff upon the plateau surrounding the famous old Dunkard Church, the Governor's salute was given by the Naval Reserve battery, under command of Commander Emerson. Gov. Lowndes received the visitors and made an address of welcome, to which Gov. Hastings made a happy response. A line was then formed, and a distance of about 900 feet to the monument was gone over in marching order, with the two Governors heading the column. Arriving at the monument, Contractor Herman Kotten transferred the shaft to the brigade association. It was accepted by Commander John W. Frazier and unveiled. The oration was delivered by Capt. John E. Reilly of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Other addresses and music followed.

After the exercises Gov. Lowndes entertained Gov. Hastings and his staff officers in a tent which had been erected near the monument. A banquet was served on twelve long tables.

The Second Brigade was organized in 1861, under President Lincoln's call for three years' troops, and was composed of the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, and One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. It took part in the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac, from Ball's Bluff to Appomattox, and came out of the war with a loss of 3,015 men.

THE TEXAS IS UNINJURED.

The Navy Department Will Fix the Responsibility for Her Accident.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—The United States battleship Texas this morning took position at the regular ship anchorage, apparently none the worse for her yesterday's experience.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The career of the Texas ever since she existed only on paper had been so checkered that the superstitious thought her end had come when she went ashore yesterday. Her collapse in the Brooklyn dry dock last year, followed by the "development of structural weakness" on her trial trip, caused her to be sent to the Norfolk Navy Yard last January, where her immersed hull was thoroughly rebuilt, costing over $200,000. During her six months' stay in the Norfolk dry dock her frames and bottom were radically strengthened, and it was only about three weeks ago that she was pronounced complete and sent to join Admiral Bunce's squadron at Tompkinsville the day before Li Hung Chang arrived in America. Her cost, including repairs, up to that time had exceeded $4,000,000, although she had been originally designed to cost but $2,500,000.

To locate the responsibility of yesterday's unfortunate occurrence will be the immediate effort of the Navy Department. The battleship Massachusetts, drawing at least two feet more water than the Texas, had just visited the Newport naval station and secured her torpedoes. She had scarcely given up her berth to the Texas when the latter vessel approached and struck. Capt. Rodgers of the Massachusetts is known as one of the most cautious commanding officers in the service, and it is known that he staid well out from shore and anchored in about sixty feet of water. It is believed that Capt. Glass, also a cautious officer, concluded he could lie a little closer to the island than the Indiana. Fortunately the tide was out, and when it rose later in the night he was able to pull his ship off.

LI HUNG CHANG'S CREDENTIALS

Wrapped in Yellow Satin and Bearing Five-Clawed Dragons.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The magnificent credentials from the Chinese Emperor, which Earl Li Hung Chang delivered to President Cleveland, have been placed on exhibition in the State Department Library. The wrapper is a six-foot square of yellow satin, elaborately embroidered in gold, silver, and colors. It is of exquisite workmanship, with five large five-clawed double dragons conventionally arranged. The letter is written on a scroll of lemon-colored parchment five feet long by two feet wide. One-half is covered by the message in Chinese block characters, the other half being a translation in manuscript. The great red seal of the Emperor is in the centre.

For the Advancement of Women.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 17.—The twenty-fourth congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women met here to-day. The President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, delivered the opening address. A paper entitled "Housekeeping as a Profession," by Mrs. M. P. Kennard of Brookline, Mass., was discussed by Mrs. Edna Dow Cheney of Boston, Mrs. Wolcotte of Dedham, Miss Eastman of Tewkesbury, Mass., and Miss Pumeville of Buffalo. Miss Eva Canning read a paper on "The Bicycle as a Factor in Modern Life," which was discussed by Mrs. Lily Lord Tiff. Mrs. Cheney read a paper on "Literature, Precursor of Reform," which was discussed by Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells. Mrs. Maria H. Bray of West Gloucester read a paper on "The Value of Early Habits of Observation of Nature by Women," which was discussed by Mrs. Wolcotte.

State Fair Very Successful.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 17.—Treasurer Clark of the State Fair Association today said that the profits from the recent fair at Waverly will exceed those of last year, when the stockholders received a 5 per cent. dividend. The daily attendance this year was much larger than that of last year.

COMMISSIONER FORD DEAD

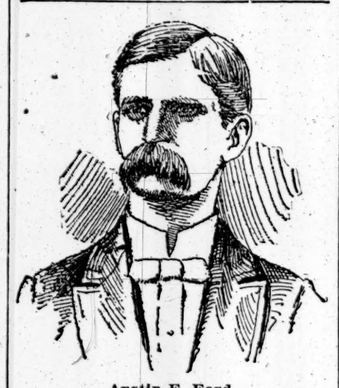
AN OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS PROVES FATAL.

An Irish-American of National Importance—Prominent in the Blaine Campaign and in Securing the Election of Mayor Strong, Who Made Him a Fire Commissioner—Worked with His Uncle on The Irish World in Ireland's Interest.

Fire Commissioner Austin E. Ford died at his home, 2,767 Marion Avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. Mayor Strong on learning of the death ordered the flags on the City Hall to be put at half mast.

Mr. Ford was an Irish-American of National prominence. He was born in Boston Aug. 31, 1857. Early in his life his parents moved to San Francisco, where his mother still lives. His father was one of the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers at the outbreak of the rebellion.

In 1874, when he was barely seventeen years old, Austin left San Francisco for New-York to take a position on The Irish World, which was then, as now, published



Austin E. Ford,
Fire Commissioner, Who Died After an Operation for Appendicitis.

by his uncle, Patrick Ford. Previous to this, young Ford had been graduated, with high honors from St. Ignatius College, San Francisco. He was a favorite with his teachers, and the bright and industrious boy, for whom they predicted great things, soon made himself an important factor in his uncle's office.

Mr. Ford's entrance into politics in this city was in 1882, when he received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Eighth New-York District. He was indorsed by the County Democracy, and polled the largest vote ever given to a Republican in that district. He co-operated with The Irish World in 1894 in leading the Irish revolt from Grover Cleveland to James G. Blaine. He organized the first Blaine Irish meeting, over which he presided in Chickering Hall. During the campaign he became a warm friend of Mr. Blaine, who referred to him affectionately in one of the letters which appear in the biography of the great statesman, which was edited by the late "Gail" Hamilton. With characteristic enthusiasm, Mr. Ford again accepted a Congressional nomination in 1894, this time in the Seventh District, where the normal Democratic majority is 8,000. He succeeded in reducing this to 6,000.

In the recent reform campaign in this city he bent all his energies toward the overthrow of the Tammany government. Mayor Strong showed his appreciation of Mr. Ford's services by appointing him Fire Commissioner in May, 1895, a position which he occupied until his death.

While always an enthusiastic American Mr. Ford was deeply interested in everything relating to the welfare of Ireland. He took an active part in organizing and promoting the Land League and in fathering the various plans originated by The Irish World for raising funds for the cause of home rule, for the relief of the famine victims, and for the support of the Irish farmers during the warfare against rents which were considered exorbitant.

He was also the chief organizer of the Young Men's Institute, in New-York City, which now has branch societies in many parts of the United States. He was a member of the Catholic Club, the Young Men's Catholic Association of White Street, and of other religious and patriotic societies.

Besides being connected with The Irish World for many years as associate editor, Mr. Ford was one of the founders of the publishing house of A. E. & R. E. Ford, the latter member of the firm being his cousin, Robert E. Ford. He also purchased The New-York Freeman's Journal, which he edited until the time of his appointment as Fire Commissioner.

Mr. Ford was married in 1890 to Miss Annie C. Oakley of San Francisco by Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn. One son was born to them, for whom ex-Mayor Grace stood as godfather. Miss Ellen A. Ford, one of the managers of the World's Fair, was Mr. Ford's aunt. Besides his uncle, Patrick Ford of The Irish World he leaves another uncle, A. B. Ford, who is now connected with the Freeman's Journal.

SUES FOR FIFTY THOUSAND.

Bank Cashier Baldwin Wants Damages for the Loss of His Legs.

NEWARK, Sept. 17.—The trial was begun to-day before Judge Depue of the suit of Henry E. Baldwin against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for $50,000 damages for injuries received on Nov. 26 last. While crossing at the Roseville Avenue station of the road on that day Baldwin was run down by a locomotive, and both his legs were cut off below the knee, so that he is now obliged to go about on stumps and carry a pair of crutches. At the time the accident occurred Baldwin was employed as assistant cashier of the St. Nicholas Bank, in New-York City, and was on his way to business when the train ran him down.

Baldwin, on the witness stand, said that as he started to cross the tracks the gates were up. He did not see or hear the train until it was too late to get out of its way. Baldwin is represented in the case by Walter J. McKnight, while Flavel McGee appears for the railroad.

Credit Men's Association's Meeting.

The New-York Credit Men's Association held its first annual meeting at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday and elected these officers: President—Charles A. Biggs, Actuary of the Hat Trade Credit Association of New-York; Vice President—Ora Howard of Oelbermann, Dominich & Co. of this city; Treasurer—William Naumburg; Executive Committee (for two years)—Frank Settig, John R. Dezeller, W. T. Bingham, H. W. Lazelle, and M. E. Bannin. The Presidency was offered to James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank.

There are 173 members of this association, which is one of many similar organizations which form the National Association of Credit Men. The New-York association includes representatives of every important branch of business.

The Treasurer reported yesterday that there was about $1,100 in his hands, and it was resolved to secure permanent rooms.

BIDS FOR TORPEDO BOATS.

Great Interest Displayed by Shipbuilding Firms.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The naval experts expect some remarkable bidding tomorrow, when proposals will be received from firms all over the country for the construction of thirteen torpedo boats. There has been an unprecedented demand for plans and specifications, due in part to the dullness in shipbuilding in many sections, and in part to the opportunities offered constructors in furnishing these craft to the Government. It is likely that some ingenious propositions will be made and that numerous "cranks" will indulge themselves. People with projects for facilitated locomotion which ignore all the laws of marine mechanics have the chance of their lives. Their ideas must now be considered in some measure along with the propositions of the trained naval architects and the experienced engineers. It is expected that about thirty concerns will bid seriously, most of them being unknown as Government contractors.

It is also expected that the prices for the boats will be cut to the lowest figure. The eagerness to bid has surprised the officials.

The armament which is to be placed on the thirty-three subsidized cruisers, the ships which are to form an auxiliary navy, is to be rearranged. Capt. Sampson, the Naval Chief of Ordnance, believes that these ships will be, under the present plan, equipped with too many machine guns. Most of them were to have eight or ten machine guns. Capt. Sampson belives that added power could be given by substituting rapid-fire guns, such as one and six pounders.

VETERANS OF THE SECOND.

Light Cavalry Comrades Have Their Annual Reunion.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The sixth annual reunion of the veterans of the Second New-York Light Cavalry was held here to-day. The veterans were met at the station by committees of citizens and local veterans, who escorted them to the rendezvous in the Eagle Hotel, after which they were driven around the village. A business meeting was held at 1 o'clock. Then there was a chowder and outdoor feast. Impromptu speeches were made by citizens and the veterans.

A banquet was held this evening in Liberty Hall, at which a number of invited guests were present. Stephen Horton, President of the village, welcomed the veterans and extended the freedom of the village to them. Davis G. Montross, President of the association, responded. At the conclusion of the banquet, speeches were made by the local clergy and village officials.

The Second Light Cavalry was organized by Col. J. Mansfield Davies on July 25, 1861, and was mustered in at Scarsdale, Westchester County, on Oct. 25 of the same year. The regiment was named the Harris Light Cavalry, in honor of Ira Harris of Albany, then a United States Senator. The regiment participated in 185 engagements during the civil war and was mustered out with a total loss, including the missing, of 928 men. The Veterans' Association was organized in Passaic, N. J., in 1891.

To Reduce Custom House Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A reduction of $156,500 in the expenditures on account of the collection of customs revenue for the current year has been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, the reduction being divided among the following ports in the sums named: Albany, $1,000; Baltimore, $12,000; Boston, $25,000; Buffalo, $2,500; Plattsburg, $1,000; Cincinnati, $3,000; Cleveland, $1,000; Pembina, $2,000; Detroit, $10,000; Duluth, $3,000; Port Huron, $3,000; Kansas City, $3,000; Mobile, $1,000; Newport News, $5,000; New-York, $50,000; New-Orleans, $5,000; Pensacola, $1,000; Philadelphia, $25,000; Cedar Keys, $3,000. The manner in which this reduction is to be made is left to the Collector. He can either reduce his force, furlough his men without pay, or cut down the annual salaries. The appropriation for the service made by Congress is $5,500,000. Last year the amount expended was $7,500,000.

Epidemic Feared in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Forty houses in this city are now under quarantine by the Board of Health, owing to cases of diphtheria, but there is no danger of the disease becoming epidemic, as nearly all of the patients are convalescent. Two weeks ago it was feared that the malady would become epidemic in the city, as there were half a dozen or more cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever reported to the Board of Health daily. The Board of Health acted promptly in the matter.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 17.—A mob visited the Obion County Jail, at Union City, this morning and demanded a negro prisoner named "Bill" Jones, whom it was the purpose of the mob to lynch. A force of ten Deputy Sheriffs was on guard in the jail. This show of force was too much for the mob's courage, and when the deputies presented their Winchesters the attacking party withdrew. The prisoner, with his two brothers, stabbed to death City Marshal Jesse Walter of Fulton, Tenn., some time ago and was captured and brought back from Missouri, where he had taken refuge.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 17.—George Welderlen, a farmer living north of here, while driving to this city this morning, was attacked by a masked man on Goddard Avenue. The fellow had a floursack over his head, holes being cut for the eyes. The stranger struck Welderlen with a heavy club, knocking him from his seat on the wagon. He struck him repeatedly, breaking two of his ribs, and left him helpless in the roadway. The police are searching for Adolph Werner, a baker, who is believed to be the assailant.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Sept. 17.—Harry Toenniges, aged twenty, of New-Hope, has been missing from his home since a week ago last Tuesday, and his family is distressed at his unaccountable disappearance. He had been paying attentions to Miss Millie Kelly of Lambertville. On the day of disappearance Toenniges was called to breakfast by his mother and announced that he would be down from his room in a few minutes. It is learned that he went to Trenton.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17.—Thomas Standing, an Englishman, who will not work, fired five shots at his hard-working wife this morning from a revolver bought by money taken from her pocket. One finger was shot from the woman's left hand, and her face was torn and filled with powder. Standing was jealous and had repeatedly threatened to kill his wife. He pleaded guilty to assault and was held in $2,000 bonds for action of the Grand Jury.

BONNER SPRINGS, Kan., Sept. 17.—The bodies of Hasley Petit, aged four, and Charley Waters, aged three, were found in the cellar of Mr. Petit's house last evening. Near by was an empty gasoline can, and the clothing of the little one was saturated with the fluid. The supposition is that the two children were overcome by the fumes and fell to the floor in the position in which they were found.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—John Wood, a resident of Unadilla, shot and instantly killed a burglar named William Green early this morning. Green was trying to force an entrance into Wood's residence, when the latter discharged a shotgun at him, blowing off one arm and the top of his head. Green was about twenty-four years old and a resident of Unadilla.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 17.—While riding on his bicycle from New-Brunswick to his home on West Fifth Street, this city, last night, Alfred Baker was held up and beaten until insensible by two tramps, who then robbed him of his pocketbook, which contained a small sum of money.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Sylvester D. Taylor, a painter employed in painting the interior of the Watervliet Arsenal Gun Factory, was drawn into one of the lathes this morning and fatally injured. Taylor was on a ladder near the lathe and in turning his arm was caught.

QUEBEC, Canada, Sept. 17.—The steamer Huelva, Capt. Towill, which was previously reported coming up the river with her cargo of coal on fire, passed Father Point, 155 miles below here, this afternoon. She will be docked immediately upon her arrival.

NIAGARA, Ontario, Sept. 17.—While acting as marksman during rifle practice at the District Volunteer camp here this morning Private Hatton of Owen Sound was struck in the head by a stray bullet and instantly killed.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Albert William Kingsley, aged forty, a trimmer and lineman in the employ of the electric light company of this city, was instantly killed at 4 P. M. to-day while handling a live wire.

FIGHT IN MAINE IS OVER

THE SILVER MEN ARE ROUTED, MR. MANLEY SAYS.

No More Work Necessary in the Pine Tree State to Keep Sound-Money Voters in Line for the National Election—Col. Scott's Sister Says Colorado Is Doubtful Ground—Leaders Listen to Reports Full of Encouragement.

Joseph H. Manley, the manager of the victorious campaign in Maine, was at Republican headquarters yesterday morning. His visit was made the occasion of a triumphant reception. He found his office decorated with flags and flowers, and Mr. Hobart, Gen. Clayton, Col. Scott, and others warmly congratulated him on his share in the victory.

Col. Scott showed to the Maine leader a telegram he had just received from his sister, Mrs. Lennox, who is now at Colorado Springs, Col. The dispatch was as follows:

"An immense McKinley rally here yesterday. We think Colorado now a doubtful State, and can be carried for McKinley."

Mr. Manley spent most of the day in conferences with Mr. Hobart and other leaders. As to the election in which he took so conspicuous a part, Mr. Manley said:

"The first effect of the sound-money victory was to restore business confidence and make everybody feel more comfortable. All the people in Maine are feeling happy, both Republicans and Democrats; but I think the happiest men in the State to-day are those Democrats who voted with the Republicans. They naturally felt that their action had been justified. There were 18,000 Democrats who stayed at home, but there were fully 4,000 who voted the Republican ticket. These sound-money Democrats, like Mr. Phelps of Vermont, were not abandoning Democracy, but defending and saving genuine Democracy.

"One feature of the election," continued Mr. Manley, "should not be overlooked. It is often asserted that the farmers and the laboring classes are in favor of Bryan. Maine showed that this statement is not true. The wage earners and farmers were very solidly for the Republican cause. The Maine campaign was waged wholly upon the issues of sound money and protection. No State issues were discussed, because, in fact, there were no definite State issues. The Democrats made a campaign of remarkable vigor, distributing literature in generous quantities, and making over 700 speeches in the State, but the work was in vain."

When asked about the prospect for McKinley in Maine in November, Mr. Manley said: "The Republican majority will be even larger than it was on last Monday. But the campaign is over. I do not think there will be any more speaking. The work has been done."

Mr. Manley stated that he will remain continuously at the headquarters in this city until the election.

Mr. Chambers of The Philadelphia Record was one of the callers at headquarters yesterday. He said: "The Bryanites are making some wild claims as to Pennsylvania, but the State is certain to give this year the largest Republican majority in its history."

Among many other callers was ex-Representative William R. Moore of Memphis, Tenn. He claims that Tennessee is a Republican State.

The Rev. Philip Aklis Hubert, Secretary of Livingston College for Negro Students, at Salisbury, N. C., reported from North Carolina.

"In my State," he said, "there are 125,000 negro voters, and only a small number of them are for free coinage. The great bulk of them will vote for McKinley."

MORE GOLD FROM EUROPE.

A Huge Nugget from Canada Deposited at the Assay Office.

Gold importations received a fresh impetus yesterday by the engagement of $4,000,000 in France for Lazard Frères, of which $2,000,000 will be shipped on the steamship Normannia, which sails to-day, and the rest will be brought by La Bretagne, which leaves Havre to-morrow. These two consignments increase the total gold importations by Lazard Frères since Aug. 1 to $14,250,000.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. have $250,000 in gold on the way from Europe, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. expect one or more consignments within a few days. Two deposits of gold were made at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The Corn Exchange Bank deposited the $250,000 which Fowler Brothers received from London last Wednesday, in payment for exports of provisions, and the Bank of the Republic deposited $100,000, in exchange for greenbacks.

The fact that so large a proportion of the gold now being imported is bought in France affords an explanation to Wall Street of the failure of the Bank of England to increase again its rate of discount. Cable advices say that, although the Directors of the Bank of England met yesterday, they did not think that the situation warranted any further increase. The bank's rate, therefore, remains at 2½ per cent. It was ascertained yesterday that the $1,000,000 of gold bought in London last Wednesday for Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston will be shipped direct to Boston, and not via New-York, as was expected.

An uncommonly large mass of solid gold was received at the Assay Office yesterday. It came, through the Bank of Montreal, from the Caribou Hydraulic Mining Company of British Columbia, and its weight is 4,747 ounces. It is in the shape of a cone and is 12½ inches high and 9½ inches across the base. The Superintendent of the Assay Office said that he had not tested its quality, but he judged the gold was worth $18 an ounce, at which rate the cone would have a value of $85,446.

Reunion of New-Jersey Volunteers.

The Veterans' Association of the Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers held its eleventh annual reunion at the rooms of Zabriskie Post, Jersey City, yesterday. Gen. James Stewart, Jr., the orator of the day, was received at the ferry by Mayor Wanser and Sheriff Toffey and escorted to the post rooms. At the business meeting Gen. Stewart was elected President, to succeed Col. Hickman, who died during the Summer. A banquet was given at the Avenue House. Speeches were made by Gen. Stewart, Mayor Wanser, John A. Blair, Congressman Thomas McEwan, J. Flavel McGee, William H. Vermilyea, William M. Dougherty, and Major Thomas B. Applegate.

Trolley Company Enjoined.

The Staten Island Electric Railroad Company was served with an injunction yesterday, secured by Archibald Fulton, restraining it from laying tracks on Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, connecting with its line to the Bergen Point Ferry. Mr. Fulton says the rails are being placed too close to the curb line.

OFFER STOCK TO CREDITORS.

Wilkinson Brothers & Co. Want a Chance to Retrieve.

A meeting of the creditors of Wilkinson Brothers & Co., paper and pulp manufacturers of 419 and 421 Broome Street, with mills at Shelton, Conn., was held yesterday at the Astor House. About 100 creditors from this and neighboring States were present. Wellington Smith of Lee, Mass., was Chairman.

A statement was presented showing that the total liabilities are $267,450, of which $80,846 is secured by mortgages and liens on the mills, and $186,604 is unsecured. Of this last-named amount, $146,850 is due in this city. The assets are $94,877, in stock and accounts receivable. The mill property was not included in the assets, although from $400,000 to $500,000 cash had gone into it. The present value was considered as small above the incumbrances. The creditors also questioned the advisability of continuing the mill portion of the business.

Wilkinson Brothers & Co. proposed to the creditors that a stock company be formed by the creditors to carry on the entire business and take all the assets, to be capitalized at $250,000, the creditors to have $200,000 worth of preferred stock and the Wilkinsons $50,000 worth of common stock. Judge Munger of Connecticut, representing the Wilkinsons, gave a detailed statement of the business of the past six years to show that it would be profitable for the creditors to go into the company. The average sales per annum had been $856,747, and he thought the new company could do at least $600,000 worth of business a year.

During the meeting it was learned that the wood pulp portion of the business had been unprofitable, and that the firm lost $75,000 on the postal card contract for the Government.

A committee of creditors was finally appointed to take into consideration the affairs of the firm, digest a plan, and make a report for the consideration of the creditors. The committee consists of Wellington Smith, John S. Riegel of Riegelsville, N. J.; Thomas A. Nelson of Ansonia, Conn.; W. H. Parsons and R. D. Ingram of this city. The committee was directed to continue the business at the mill and store until it shall have made its report.

CARPET STRIKE STILL ON.

Conflicting Stories of the Trouble at E. S. Higgins & Co.'s.

The strike of the printers and color boys at the carpet works of the E. S. Higgins Carpet Company, in West Forty-third Street, was continued yesterday. The strikers expressed a determination to stand out until their old rates of wages were restored, and they also object to working on half time.

Two of their leaders said yesterday that the men would rather work on full time as long as there was work, and then the company could shut down the works. That would give the men an opportunity to look for other work, whereas, under the half-work system, they were reduced to semi-starvation. Under the full-work system the men got $1.35 a day, but by half work or partial work they made only $4.84 in five days.

The men also said that they had been told that if they returned to work and McKinley was elected their old rates of wages would be restored in January.

Superintendent Higgins of the company said that, instead of shutting down the worsted department to-day, as had been intended, only about seventy-five hands would be laid off, and the others would be continued for some time longer. Mr. Higgins denied that anything about McKinley's election had been said to any of the hands.

In regard to the striking boy printers Mr. Higgins said that some of the mothers of the boys called at the office and asked why their sons had been discharged. When the women were told that the boys had struck they expressed great surprise. Mr. Higgins thinks that these boys will receive punishment.

FIVE PAINTERS INJURED.

A Falling Scaffold Precipitates Them Fifteen Feet.

Five painters were at work on a scaffold in the boiler room in the glycerine works at Irving and Van Brunt Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The framework gave way and the men were precipitated to the asphalt floor fifteen feet below.

The men were all seriously but not fatally injured. They were James Corbett, thirty-three years old, of 286 Twentieth Street, right wrist fractured and spine injured, taken to the Seney Hospital; Emil Cubil, thirty-eight years old, of 119 Wyckoff Street, contused wounds of the head, taken to the Seney Hospital; James McCauley of 481 Henry street, head injured, removed to his home; Louis Santer, thirty-nine years old, of 302 Court Street, head injured, taken to the Seney Hospital; John O'Rourke of 574 Hicks Street, collarbone fractured, taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

MRS. BELMONT'S HOUSES.

It Is Rumored that She Will Sell Her City Home and Go Abroad.

It was reported yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange that Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was offering her town house, at 24 East Seventy-second Street, for sale, with a view to a prolonged absence in Europe.

Mrs. Belmont's Newport mansion, Marble House, which was transferred to her by her former husband, William K. Vanderbilt, is understood to have been for sale for some time, and it is reported that Mrs. Belmont insists on a stipulation that the purchaser shall not transfer the house to Mr. Vanderbilt.

The persons in charge of Mrs. Belmont's Seventy-second Street house denied any knowledge yesterday of the house being for sale, or of Mrs. Belmont's contemplated European trip. They say that she is expected here from Newport Oct. 14.

Charged with Embezzlement.

Baron F. Erlanger of 1,221 Park Avenue, Hoboken, yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of Carl Steeg, his valet, for embezzlement and larceny. Baron Erlanger accused Steeg of appropriating various sums intrusted to him, and also with the theft of a diamond ring. Steeg has disappeared. Baron Erlanger said that Steeg had been disowned by his family, who conduct a banking business at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. When he found Steeg in this country he employed him from motives of charity, and to give him a chance to retrieve his position.

Hudson County, N. J., Primaries.

The Democratic primaries for Hudson County, N. J., were held last night. They were open, the voter casting his ballot directly for the candidates of his choice. There were two tickets in the field, one supported by Robert Davis and his followers, the other by the Lewis Jacobs wing. The Davis ticket won. The candidates will be Allan L. McDermott for Congress, William Heller for Sheriff, and James T. Lillis for Surrogate. Mr. McDermott is a sound-money Democrat, but was selected by Mr. Davis with a view to strengthening the remainder of the ticket.

ARREST OF GEN. ROLOFF

FLOATING OUT LAST LAURADA EXPEDITION THE CHARGE.

The Secretary of War of the Republic of Cuba Forced to Spend a Night in Ludlow Street Jail—Seized at the Instance of the Spanish Consul When He Ventured to This City—A Pole with a Varied Career of Adventure.

Gen. Carlos Roloff, Secretary of War of the Republic of Cuba, was arrested Wednesday evening by a United States Marshal on a warrant issued at the instance of Arturo Baldasano y Topete, the Spanish Consul General. The offense charged was fitting out an armed expedition to Cuba in aid of the insurrectionists, and in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States.

Gen. Roloff was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Alexander, and released on bail of $2,500. The examination was set for Tuesday at 2 P. M.

United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane said that Gen. Roloff's arrest grew out of the last Laurada expedition. Mr. Macfarlane expects to prove that the General had charge of the Laurada expedition when it left this port. Gen. Roloff and his counsel say that they are confident of his prompt release.

Gen. Roloff was born at Warsaw, Poland, in 1842, and when thirteen years old came to America. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he joined the Fifteenth Alabama Infantry and was in the field one year when he became aide de camp to Gen. Breckinridge. He was then Captain of Infantry. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga and sent to Louisville, but escaped.

Going to Cuba, Roloff lived at Cienfuegos until the insurrection was started at Yara, and, under Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, he rose to the rank of Major General and commanded the district of Las Villas.

When the insurrection was quelled in 1878, to Roloff was offered employment under the Spanish Government. He had become very poor, and the position would have given him comfort for the rest of his life, but he refused the offer, and was soon fighting in Spain under Gen. Calixto Garcia.

From Spain Roloff went to Honduras, and at Tegucigalpa married Gen. Palma's wife's sister. He was engaged in private business, but went to Cuba July 24, 1895. Three months ago, on the order of Gen. Maximo Gomez, he escaped to Jamaica in an open boat, and arrived in the United States. He has been living at Key West with his family.

Gen. Roloff's friends censure him for temerity in coming to New-York. He says he did not endeavor to keep out of the way of any one. He was arrested by Deputy Marshal Walter Stafford at Water and Fulton Streets Wednesday evening and spent the night in Ludlow Street Jail.

NORMAL COLLEGE OPENS.

More than 2,600 Young Women Present in the Five Classes.

The Normal College halls, after three months' silence, reverberated again with feminine chatter yesterday, when the collegiate year opened. No work was done. Books will be distributed to-day and study will begin Monday. Over 2,600 pupils are enrolled on the college books this year. The entering class—or "ducks," as they are termed by the girls of the upper classes—numbers 840, while the freshman class numbers 522, the sophomore 472, the junior 370, and the senior 335.

The appropriation made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has enabled the college authorities to make some improvements. A new story has been added, fitted with modern appointments. The gymnasium, which was formerly on the ground floor, is to be moved to the new part of the college building, where President Hunter hopes to make it a model one of its kind. Many new appliances are to be introduced and the old apparatus repaired. It is planned to convert the old and capacious gymnasium room into a library.

The new story added to the building will be used in part by the cooking school and the manual training department, while the space formerly occupied by these will be converted into classrooms.

**The City College Term Begins.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THURSDAY—P. M.

The nervousness of an unwieldly short interest was more influential than anything else in yesterday's stock market. For some time past Wall Street has been jammed with talkative persons proclaiming that prices were about to go all to smash, and evidences have been abundant showing that the talkers were backing their opinions by Stock Exchange transactions. Wall Street has an unbroken rule in all such cases—and once more that rule has been in operation.

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Not a single active stock dealt in yesterday failed to score an advance. Many went up more than a whole point, and in every case where there was genuine activity material improvement was scored beyond a single point. Manhattan jumped up 4 per cent., Western Union over 2 per cent., Sugar Trust nearly 3, with St. Paul, Rock Island, and Chicago each gaining an average of a couple of points apiece.

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Manhattan Elevated was the star stock of the day, with its advance of 4 full points. There was, however, small surprise in its rise, for—as has been here pointed out—that stock has been heavily oversold by speculators guessing wrong about what Russell Sage's position is. Mr. Sage, smiling, encouraged a short interest, which now is wholly at his mercy, for of 10,000 shares of short stock now borrowed in the market it is probable that Mr. Sage is himself a lender of fully 6,000 or 7,000 shares. To-day's transactions in Manhattan (aside from the dealings in Sugar Trust and St. Paul) were the largest on the list, but it did not look at any time as though there was much accomplished beyond merely changing the location of the short interest. It would probably surprise Wall Street greatly if Mr. Sage should suddenly make one of his friends—largely interested in surface street roads—a Director of the Manhattan.

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Little was heard of the silly rumors that crowded Wall Street on Wednesday, representing that America was involved in Turkish war complications; and there was silence also in the quarter that has been proclaiming that commercial failures on a big scale have been imminent. The industrious gentlemen who invent such tales seemed to be enjoying a holiday. Few sane people have been fooled by the recent abounding fables, but none the less the stuff and nonsense has been more or less effective in many ways.

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In the very highest circles there is increasing confidence every day. This statement can be made on authority unimpeachable. The corner is turned. We are on the road that leads to prosperity—we are close to good times.

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Net changes in stocks for the day of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

ADVANCED.

Alton & T. H. t. r.	1½	Met. Traction	½
Am. Sug. Refs	2⅞	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	1¼	National Lead	1⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1½	N. J. Central	1¾
Chicago Gas	2	N. Y., Sus. & West.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	1½	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	2⅜	Sug. & R., 3d in. pd.	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
General Electric	1	U. S. Cord. pf., t. r.	½
Louis. & Nash.	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅝
Manhattan	4	West. Union Tel.	2⅛

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2⅛
Canada Southern	1¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

ADVANCED.

E., T., Va. & Ga. Div. 2d	1½	Han. & St. Jo. con.	1
Erie prior lien	1⅛	P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	1
Gen. Electric deb 5s.	1	St. Paul 1st 7s, gold.	3

DECLINED.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	2
C. & O. 1st R. & A. 2d con.	1	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st.	1½
C., H. V. & Tol. 5s.	1½		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm until near the close, when rates eased off. Call loans were made at 3@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

The time money market was nominal at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were 7@9 per cent. for choice names.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $87,-036,794; balances, $4,193,615; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $280,131.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@66¼c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50⅝@52¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,566,434.74 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,566 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,556 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,913,742
Imports for same period	40,722,242
Net exports	$10,221,500
Net exports to date, 1895	41,922,173
Net exports to date, 1894	70,304,346
Net exports to date, 1893	14,263,424

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5 21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.15 discount. Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight—10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares in the London market were irregular, but the active shares closed a fraction higher. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 41¼; New-York Central, ¼, to 94⅝, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 71⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 90¾, and Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 58½. Erie sold at 13; do 1st preferred at 28½, Reading at 7⅞, and Atchison at 11⅝. British console declined ⅛ to 109¾, for money, and 3-16, to 109⅞, for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £574,614 in the last week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability, which last week was 56.30 per cent., is now 56.14 per cent., against a decrease from 60.38 per cent. to 60.28 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were very dull, but firm. The 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ¼, and the 2s 1 per cent. There were no sales. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92	..
4s, r., 1907	105½	106
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	114¾	115¼
4s, c., 1925	115	115¼
5s, r., 1904	110	110½
5s, c., 1904	110	110½
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102¾	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

SENSE AND CONFIDENCE.

Following is an extract from a letter written yesterday by a prominent member of a Stock Exchange house to a Boston banker:

"I believe the stock market is a great purchase, and that we are on a range of price that we will probably not have again for many years to come, if all indications are fulfilled. Since the Baring panic of 1890 we have had an almost continuous decline in prices, and the bulk of the money for anybody that took a stand in 1890 at the commencement of the Baring panic has been on the short side.

"Since 1889 our population has increased about 8,000,000. The greater portion of our big railroads has gone into receivers' hands, and where they have been reorganized it has been on a basis practically of what one might call fifty-cent wheat. Throughout this period, nevertheless, the country has progressed, and but few new roads have been built to compete with the old lines. The roads reorganized have been for the most part put on such a basis that with the return of good times will give good returns to their security holders and show an immediate surplus of earnings on their equities.

"Before the late Presidential nominations people generally said that no matter what Republican was nominated his election was practically certain, and it was then a foregone conclusion that the candidate would only have to walk right into the White House. The only doubtful point was whether the platform of the Republican Party would be sufficiently strong in favor of the gold standard. The platform which was finally adopted was satisfactory to the large majority of people, as events now indicate. At that time many of the active stocks were quoted from ten to fifteen points above present prices. The recent decline started owing to the general fear of the election of Bryan on a free-silver platform, and this decline brought prices, on an average, below the ruling prices in 1878, before the resumption of specie payments. Now that the fear of Bryan's election has been dispelled and the question seems to be simply how great McKinley's majority is going to be, the present unfavorable factors, to my mind, are well discounted in the prices of stocks as we have them to-day. The election of McKinley by an overwhelming majority will be to the benefit of the whole country. The knowledge that the integrity of the currency on a gold basis will be absolutely maintained and that the Government will be rightfully administered will lead to a revival of business prosperity such as this country has not seen since the resumption of specie payments in 1879. The decline in this market which started in 1890 has culminated. From now on I believe in purchasing stocks on all recessions, and look for a great increase in their values.

"The crops of last year were good, and we have it supplemented by practically equally favorable crop conditions this year, while there is also a rising tendency in the prices of all products. To my mind we are entering upon a new era of prosperity and commercial activity, the signs of which are plainly visible.

"REGINALD HENSHAW WARD."

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.

Authorities in the dry goods trade, particularly jobbers and commission men, continue to talk most hopefully of the business situation and of the chances for further improvement. Some are rather conservative in their opinions of an immediate revival in business, but it is generally believed that once the election is over and every element of doubt removed, there will be a boom of no mean proportions. The trade is financially in good condition; goods are cheap and there is in sight the probability of an excellent demand from all parts of the country.

There has been this year a greatly increased demand for domestic goods for export. One house, handling cotton materials, said yesterday: "We sold three times more goods for export this year than we did last, and we got higher prices for them. This foreign demand has fallen away now, but that is because it is time for it to cease. Our domestic business is also in very good condition, and shows promise of improving. We have had more buyers than last year from all parts of the country. We can readily see that there is only one drawback—the hesitancy resulting from the political situation."

The representative of another large house said: "Wholesalers are ready to sell and retailers are ready to buy, but every one in the trade realizes that things must wait until after the election. Consumers all over the country have come to the point where they must buy goods. The retail trade has very little stock on hand. The result must be a general movement, sooner or later."

The immediate state of the trade seems to be much better than it was a month ago. In several instances, wholesale houses said that only sixty days ago they had quantities of goods on hand for which there was no demand in sight. In the past few weeks these stocks have rapidly grown smaller, and the demand continues good, particularly where the house is willing to extend credit. As one wholesale house put it yesterday: "The jobbers and retail merchants are anticipating the brisk business which every one in the trade can see ahead. Get the election done away with, and we will have to get extra drays."

AS TO TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

In an interview in Boston, Director and Attorney Gardiner G. Hubbard of the Bell Telephone Company expresses as his opinion that the agreement between his company and the Western Union people will not be renewed when the existing contract expires. Mr. Hubbard says:

"We were a weak company when that agreement was formed, and the Western Union a strong one. We were gainers at first, although we have had to pay a royalty of about $400,000 or $500,000 a year for it. We will not pay a royalty in future. We needed protection, which the contract afforded then. The Western Union people have been gainers by it during the last years, however.

"The agreement has restricted us in our work. It has prevented our delivering messages, which would be considered encroaching on the field of telegraphy. We will be free from that restriction hereafter. It has been especially irksome in our short-distance transactions. What footing we will continue on I cannot say at present. It will probably be a secondary agreement to compete with each other as little as possible."

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Says The Iron Age—the authority in the iron trade:

"While the drift is toward a better feeling, the actual volume of business is very small. Prices are not being seriously tested in the long line of rolling-mill products. The test will come when the first run of good orders comes in. Among current rumors is one that the two largest ore interests of the lakes with their vessel tonnage are to be gathered into a close alliance with the largest Western steel plant and the largest Pittsburg concern.

"At Chicago, buyers have been taking rather more iron than they first contemplated. Sellers of Southern coke iron report the largest week's business since early in July. A good share of the transactions have been at the advance in prices. There are speculative bids for Bessemer iron at Pittsburg, but furnaces will not accept them. Production is very low. It is talked at Louisville that all the Southern furnaces are getting together again in regard to prices. Five thousand tons were sold during the week. Valley furnace men at Cleveland claim to be refusing bids of $11 for Bessemer pig at the furnace. The Tennessee Iron Company has sold about 10,000 tons of iron for export and the Sloss Company a somewhat larger amount. The stock of iron in yards at Birmingham is beginning to show a decrease. At Sheffield a sale of 4,000 tons is reported; export sales are figured for the month at 15,000 tons. The price lists given out recently have been good only for the time specified, instead of being good until changed, showing a position more in sellers' favor."

A FEW DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Curtis & Romaine telegraphed out-of-town correspondents last night: "Traders found this morning that Constantinople had not been bombarded, and that their fears that the Bank of England rate might be raised were unfounded. In addition to this, there were heavy gold importing arrangements made at Paris. The transactions were small and the short interest is apparently still largely outstanding."

MORAL MR. ADDICKS'S FRIEND.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston—everybody knows and loves "Tom" Lawson of Boston—was over here yesterday, and this was what he had to say: "Stocks are high; stocks are going to be lower. Till the November election returns are known it is mere gambling to take any position in the stock market—and in Boston we consider gambling to be wicked." Mr. Lawson is the next best friend of that excellent financier who signs his name J. Edward Addicks.

THE CHICAGO SITUATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange, the Jamison Committee asked to be discharged, having terminated its labors as far as having brought out a fixed proposition and agreement to pay $200,000 from the members of the blind pool provided brokers in interest agreed to accept this amount pro rata in full of all claims against the pool, both on Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit trades in the account. The old committee was continued, however, and a new committee, consisting of John H. Wrenn, Solomon Sturgis, and George A. McClellan, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the exact status of the Moore stocks in Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit stocks to learn definitely the amount and conditions attached to the pool contribution and to endeavor to arrive at an equitable settlement as between brokers in the deal in said stocks for the August account. It is said over 75 per cent. of the Yerkes stocks have signed the agreement, and others are coming up every day.

A. D. SLAUGHTER & CO.

WALL STREET TALK.

Mr. Russell Sage says there is neither good grammer nor good rhyme in the following—and Mr. Russell Sage is not a man to be prejudiced:

There is an old man in Manhattan
Who strongly objects to be sat on;
If you sell his stock short,
You are sure to get caught—
And his tips you can never get fat on.

Southern iron companies are all reporting decreased stocks on hand.

Flour advances, thanks to a new and unexpected export demand, which fact makes certain New-York banks with overdue Chicago paper a trifle happier.

It is generally agreed in circles that have most to do with "outside securities" that we are likely soon to have increases in the market value of many street railway stocks and bonds.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's hunting trip out West is regarded in some high Wall Street circles as chiefly an opportunity to inspect the Northern Pacific system. That property under Vanderbilt control would be a new "proposition," and a cheerful one.

Vice President Bond of the St. Paul Company has begun a Western inspection tour. Before he left New-York his friends were convinced that he felt confident of the close approach of better times.

Philip D. Armour may change his residence from Chicago to New-York.

Rumors of foreign war complications are used occasionally to upset Stock Exchange prices, though, as Deacon S. V. White said yesterday: "Such European foolishness will supply American dividends."

Suppose Mr. George J. Gould should sell out his interest in Western Union Telegraph to Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt—what would Wall Street think? Once upon a time the Vanderbilts owned Western Union, and it may not be overstrange that one of the family should be willing to take up the property again.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Manhattan	200
American Ex.	165	Market & Fulton	200
Butch. & Drovers'	120	Mechanics'	180
Central National	120	Merchants'	130
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	400
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	120	New-York	215
Columbia	175	New-York County	610
Commerce	195	Ninth National	105
Continental	130	Nat. Bank N. A.	125
East River	120	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	185
Fourth National	160	Second National	425
Gallatin National	280	Seventh National	100
German-American	105	Shoe & Leather	90
Germania	350	State of New-York	105
Greenwich	165	Third National	100
Hanover	310	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Lincoln National	75	Western National	110½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—Morgan C. Bulkeley and Sylvester C. Dunham of Hartford, Conn., and J. S. Farlee of New-York announce that they have been organized as a committee for the protection of the holders of the Indiana and Lake Michigan Railway first mortgage bonds, with the co-operation of more than a majority of the outstanding bonds, the holders of which will be invited to deposit their holdings with the Trustee, the Central Trust Company of New-York. Bondholders are requested to send their names and addresses to any member of the committee, where also additional information may be obtained.

—The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1. Transfer books will close Sept. 17 and reopen Oct. 2.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
142	145	30	Adams Express	143	143½	143	143½	..
56	59	100	Al. & Terre Haute, t. r.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+1½
44	47	230	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	44	44	44	44	−2⅛
108	112	3	American Express	111	111	111	111	..
5¼	5⅝	740	Amer. Spirits Mfg.	5½	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
14	16	20	Amer. Spirits Mfg. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	..
111⅝	111⅞	39,897	*American Sugar Ref.	109½	111⅞	109⅝	111⅝	+2⅝
99½	100¼	105	*Amer. Sugar Ref. pf.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+⅛
87	90	40	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	88	..
60⅞	61	7,380	American Tobacco	59⅝	61	59½	61	+1⅝
11½	11⅝	60	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	11½	11½	11½	11½	..
17¼	17⅜	105	At., T. & S. F. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+¼
86	89	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+1¼
43½	43⅝	200	Canada Southern	43⅝	43⅞	43⅜	43¾	−1⅝
13⅜	13½	255	Chesapeake & Ohio	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	−¼
66¼	66½	13,531	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	65	66⅞	64⅞	66⅜	+1½
58⅞	59	4,100	Chicago Gas	57	59	57	59	+2
70⅝	70¾	21,078	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	69	70¼	68⅞	70¼	+1⅝
126½	127	141	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	126½	126½	126½	126½	−½
98¼	98½	615	Chi. & Northwestern	97¼	98¼	97½	98¼	+1¼
59¼	59⅝	4,981	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	57⅝	59⅝	57½	59⅝	+2⅛
24	24½	200	C., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	23¾	24	23⅜	24	+1
17¾	18	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	18	18	18	+¼
143½	144	202	Consolidated Gas Co.	143	143	143	143	..
120	121	194	Delaware & Hudson	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	−⅜
92	95	10	Ed. El. Ill. Co. of N. Y.	95	95	95	95	..
..	..	10	Ed. El. Ill. Co. of Blyn.	96	96	96	96	..
12½	13	184	Erie	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	..
20	30	100	Erie 1st pf.	28¼	28½	28½	28½	+1
26½	27	1,600	General Electric	26½	27	26½	27	+1
88	89½	50	Illinois Central	88	88	88	88	..
36¼	37½	310	Illinois Steel Company	36¼	37	36¼	37	..
6¾	7¼	10	Iowa Central	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
22½	23	406	Laclede Gas	22½	22½	22½	22½	..
142½	144	19	Lake Shore	144½	144⅞	144⅛	144⅛	..
40⅜	41	6,820	Louisville & Nashville	39⅞	40⅞	39⅝	40⅝	+1⅝
5½	6	250	L., N. A. & Chicago pf.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
85⅝	85¾	19,155	Manhattan Con.	82	85¾	81½	85⅜	+4
91	93	150	*Metropolitan Traction	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	+1½
21½	22	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	20⅞	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+1
18½	19	1,127	Missouri Pacific	17¼	18½	17⅛	18½	+1½
21⅜	22	400	*National Lead Co.	20½	21⅝	20½	21⅜	+1⅜
82	82½	130	*National Lead Co. pf.	82	82	82	82	..
13½	14½	100	National Linseed Oil	14	14	14	14	..
100	101	400	New-Jersey Central	99	100	99	100	+1¾
91⅜	92	374	New-York Central	91½	91⅜	91½	91⅜	+1¼
7⅜	8¼	400	N. Y., Sus. & Western	7⅜	8	7⅜	8	+½
21	21¼	1,100	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+⅝
4¼	4½	200	North American	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
11½	12	100	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	11½	11½	11½	11½	−⅛
19⅜	19¾	150	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+½
10	11¼	10	Ontario Mining	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
18⅝	18½	600	Pacific Mail	18⅜	18⅝	18	18⅜	+⅝
..	..	200	Peoria & Eastern	4	4¼	4	4¼	−¼
15⅜	15½	5,200	Phil. & Read., 3d in. pd.	14½	15½	14⅝	15⅜	+1⅛
141⅞	143	4	Pullman Palace Car Co.	143	143	143	143	..
107	110¼	2	Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	..
37	38	200	St. Paul & Omaha	36	37	36	37	..
15½	16½	200	Southern Pacific	16	16	16	16	+⅛
7	7⅜	150	Southern Railway	7	7	7	7	..
21	21¼	1,425	Southern Railway pf.	20½	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+⅞
20⅜	20⅝	3,095	Tennessee Coal & Iron	19½	20½	19½	20½	+1¼
3⅜	3⅝	500	U. S. Cordage, t. r.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
7¼	7½	100	U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+½
13⅜	14½	100	U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	14	14	14	14	..
7¼	8	50	*United States Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
49¼	50	1,110	*U. S. Leather pf.	48¾	49⅞	48¾	49⅞	+1⅜
17	18½	5	United States Rubber	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
13½	13⅝	350	Wabash pf.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	..
81⅝	82	2,325	Western Union Tel.	79⅞	81⅝	79⅞	81⅝	+2⅛
6¼	6⅜	1,000	Wheeling & Lake Erie	6	6⅝	6	6¼	+¼
T't'l sales.	144,888							

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d inst pd
1,000 110	2,000 106	15,000 32
5,000 109	Han & St Jo cons	5,000 32¼
Am. Spirits M Co 6s	5,000 111	10,000 32
6,000 60¼	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	50,000 31
6,000 60	5,000 92	5,000 31½
1,000 60⅛	3,000 91½	5,000 31¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	26,000 32
3,000 66	2,000 89¼	9,000 32¼
Atch. Top & S F gen 4s	L Erie & West 2d 5s	2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d inst pd
22,000 74⅞	2,000 98	5,000 19
5,000 74¾	Lehigh V Term 5s, reg	3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d inst pd
Adjustment 4s	1,000 108	5,000 16
1,000 32¼	Metropolitan Elev 2d	10,000 16½
5,000 32⅜	1,000 103	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co ctfs, astd
1,000 32½	Mexican Int 1st 4s	2,000 73
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	10,000 72	1,000 73¼
4,000 104	Midland of N J 1st	4,000 73⅛
Buff, R & P G M 5s	2,000 114¼	Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 96	Mil & St P 7s, gold	1,000 68
Cent of N J gen 5s	1,000 123	St Jo & G Island 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 114¼	Mil & St P 8s 1st	4,000 38
Ches & Ohio con 5s	1,000 103⅝	St L & Iron M 2d
2,000 104	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	9,000 100
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s	7,000 78½	St Paul, M & M, 2d
1,000 82	2,000 79	3,000 118
Ches & O gen 4½s	4,000 79¼	Scioto Val & N E 4s
12,000 68	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	6,000 78
5,000 68¼	20,000 53⅛	So Pac of Ariz 1st
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	10,000 93¼
2,000 96½	2,000 79½	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	27,000 82½
1,000 97	1,000 61	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	5,000 61½	5,000 80
1,000 38	Nash, C & St L 1st	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
Chi & N W reg gold 7s	10,000 127½	1,000 79
3,000 116	N Y, N H & H 4s con deb certfs	Tex & Pac 2d inc
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s	1,000 127⅝	1,000 36
1,000 98⅛	1,000 128	Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 98	N Y, Ont & W ref 4s	7,000 102¾
Chi, R I & Pac deb 5s	1,000 88	3,000 103
2,000 89½	North Pac cons 5s, Tr Co certfs, asstd	Wabash 2d mtge 5s
Chi, St L & N O 5s	8,000 44	2,000 66
1,000s20f 115	Nor Pac Term 1st	West Shore gtd 4s
Col, H V & Tol 5s	1,000 101	4,000 103
5,000 81½	5,000 100	West N Y & Penn 1st
Den & R Grande 4s	4,000 100	3,000 102⅛
4,000 86	Oreg & Cal 1st 5s	Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
East Tenn, Va. & Ga cons gold 5s	3,000 71½	2,000 29¾
5,000 103½	Oreg R & Nav 1st	
E T, V & G div'l 5s	5,000 100	
1,000 100½	Oreg Short Line 6s	
4,000 111	1,000 105¾	
Erie 4s prior bonds	Trust Co certfs	
5,000 87	15,000 104½	
Gal, Har'g & S A, Mex & Pac Div, 5s	11,000 104⅝	
5,000 90	5,000 104¼	
5,000 90¼	4,000 104⅜	
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		
1,000 86		

Total sales $532,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations of stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Albany & Sus.	170	..	*D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	..	N. & W., pf., all in. pd.	17	13
American Coal	110	120	Ev. & T. H.	26	28	Ore. Im., ass't pd.	..	½
Am. Cotton Oil	10¾	12	Gt. Nor. pf.	112	120	Or. R. & N., ass't pd.	12	20
Am. Tobacco pf.	95	98	G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½	Or. S. L. & U. N. all in. pd.	10	..
Ann Arbor	6½	9	Homestake	34½	..	Penn. Coal	300	304
Ann Arbor pf.	17½	20	Iowa Cent. pf.	25	26	Peo. & East.	3	5
At. & Pac.	¼	½	Kan. & Mich.	5	8	Peo., I. & E.	1¾	2½
Balt. & Ohio	13	13½	Keo. & D. M.	1½	3	Pitts. & W. pf.	15	20
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	8	K. & D. M. pf.	9	12	Pec., C. & St. L.	11¾	12
*Brunswick Co.	⅝	1¼	Laclede Gas pf.	..	80	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	41	45
Boston A. L. pf.	100	105	L. E. & W.	14½	15½	P., Ft. W. & C.	145	155
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1¼	L. E. & W. pf.	63½	65½	Quicksilver pf.	1½	8
Buff., R. & P.	17	25	Long Island	66	70	Quicksilver pf.	..	15
Buff., R. & P. pf.	50	62	L., N. A. & C.	2¼	2⅝	Rens. & Sar.	170	180
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..	Man. Beach	5	10	St. L. S. W.	3½	3⅝
Canadian Pac.	57	59	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	St. L. S. W. pf.	8	8½
Cedar F. & M.	..	3	Mexican Central	8	8¼	St. J. & G. I.	..	⅞
Central Pac.	13¼	14¼	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	⅝	1⅛	St. P. & Dul.	..	17
Chicago G. W.	4⅝	6¼	Mich. Central	87	90	St. P. & Dul. pf.	75	85
Chi. & Alton	152	156	Minn. & St. L.	14¼	16	St. P. & O. pf.	115	118
Chi. & E. Ill.	38½	42	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	65½	70	St. P., M. & M.	103	111
C. & E. Ill. pf.	89	94	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	38½	41	Sil. bull. certfs.	65½	68½
C. & N. W. pf.	140	143	Minn. Iron	47	51	Tex. Pacific	6¼	6½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	35	37	Mo., K. & T.	10	10¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	150	165	Nat. Starch	37½	41½	Union Pacific	5⅜	5¾
C. Coal & I. Dev.	1	2	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20	U. P., D. & G.	1⅝	2
Col. F. & I. pf.	90	100	New Cent. Coal	4	8	U. S. Express	35	40
C., H. V. & T.	13	14½	N. Y. & N. H.	164	168	U. S. Rubber pf.	70	74
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	N. Y., C. & St. L.	9¾	11	Wabash	5⅜	5¾
Com. Cable	125	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75	Wells-F. Ex.	80	90
Consol. Coal	31	36	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	25	28½

ury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 17th day of September, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$114,807,920	
Gold bullion	38,560,917	
Total	$153,368,837	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,765,189	
Balance		*$114,605,648
Standard silver dollars	$77,366,181	
Silver bullion	723,128	
Total	$371,089,309	
Net outstanding silver certificates	353,467,482	
Balance		17,621,827
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,197,762	
Silver bullion, of 1890 (cost)	115,520,518	
Total	$125,718,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	125,718,280	
United States notes	107,429,727	
Net outstanding currency certificates	34,240,000	73,189,727
Balance		
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,339,404	
National bank notes	13,458,416	
Fractional silver coin	15,437,053	
Fractional currency	35	
Minor coin	1,202,367	
Deposits in National banks	16,460,108	
Bonds and interest paid	541,272	
Total	$81,938,719	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,522,202	
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,659,445	
Disbursing officers' balances	27,313,504	
Post Office Department account	2,337,120	
Miscellaneous items	1,631,562	
Total	$44,463,834	
Balance		37,474,884
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$242,892,088

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$469,568	$7,000,170	$31,486,996
Int'l revenue	506,789	6,507,594	32,771,464
Miscel'ous	6,820	1,203,104	5,043,713
Total	$983,178	$14,710,868	$89,302,174

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$101,000	$3,580,000	$27,831,052
War	220,000	2,437,000	12,174,947
Navy	145,000	1,450,000	7,422,971
Indians	10,000	328,000	3,010,737
Pensions	300,000	6,810,000	32,307,115
Interest	12,000	233,000	9,881,329
Total	$788,000	$14,838,000	$92,628,144
Excess of receipts over expenditures	195,178	†127,131	†23,325,969

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$20,640	$413,225
Redemptions under act July 14,1890.	$13,040	257,642	1,522,421

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$455,877,788	$82,532,816	$538,410,554
This fiscal yr.	30,588,767	2,404,540	33,093,373
This month	4,004,348	554,944	4,559,292
This day	704,536	42,395	746,931

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $506,789; from customs, $469,568, and miscellaneous, $6,820.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $199,200.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Alta	.07	.07
Belcher	.52	.51
Best & Belcher	.99	*1.00
Bodie Consolidated	.65	*.58
Bulwer		.46
Challar	2.30	*2.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	*1.85
Crown Point	.29	.30
Gould & Curry	.56	.56
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.05
Mexican	.55	.58
Mono	.27	....
Ophir	1.00	1.00
Potosi	.96	*.90
Savage	.64	.64
Sierra Nevada	.76	.75
Union Consolidated	.42	.44
Utah	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.82	.83

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 17.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alamo	.04¾	.05
Anaconda	.48	.48
Argentum	.46½	.46¼
Blue Bell	.08	.08
Consolidated	.13	.12¼
Elkton	1.25	1.25
Gibson	.44	.44
Golden Fleece	1.04	1.05
Isabella	.44	.44
Jefferson	.15	.14½
Mount Rosa	.16¾	.17
Pharmacist	.09½	.09½
Portland	1.32	1.33
Union	.23½	.23½
Work	.08½	.08¾

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 46s 3d; prime mess steady at 36s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 45s; do, medium, steady at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 lb, firm at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 28s; short ribs, about 20 to 24 lb, dull at 22s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, steady at 28s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 25s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, dull at 21s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 28s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 22s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 18s 6d. Cheese—American finest white firm at 42s; do, colored, firm at 44s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 17s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 18s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 19s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 5½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 2s 10d; September steady at 2s 10d; October steady at 2s 10d; November steady at 2s 10d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Hops—At London—Pacific coast dull at 20@40s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, September delivery, 4 3-64@4 37-64 sellers; September and October delivery, 4 31-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 28-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 26-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 26-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 28-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 29-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 29-64@4 30-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Sept. 17—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 29s 1½d per quarter; August shipment, 29s 3d. Petroleum, refined, 6½d. Australian Tallow—Beef, 17s 9d@18s 9d per cwt; do, mutton, 19@20s. Sugar, 10s 6d@10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s@9s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—September, 8s 10½d per cwt; November-December, 9s 3d. Manila Hemp—Good, £18 10s, cost, insurance, and freight. Nutmegs, 110 to lb, 1s 8d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 17.—At the closing sales of wool to-day, 2,500 bales were offered. The attendance of purchasers was good and there was a fair degree of animation in the bidding. The opening prices were even with those of yesterday's decline. The following were sold: 502 bales of Buenos Ayres, at 60@145f per 100 kilos, and 282 bales of Montevideo at 80@165f per 100 kilos.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Cotton easy; good middling, 8c; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net receipts, 9,517 bales; gross, 9,595 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,900 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 100,435 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 17.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 12,179 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,558 bales; sales, 931 bales; stock, 103,100 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 17.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7¾c; net and gross receipts, 6,477 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,565 bales; sales, 714 bales; stock, 64,726 bales.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, Sept. 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, Oct. 8, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 8, 1896.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 80 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK of Unclaimed Dividends and Deposits, in accordance with Sect. 28, Art. 1, Chap. 689, Laws of 1892.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 15th, 1890—H. G. Tombler, 3 shares.....$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—H. G. Tombler, 3 shares.....$9
Oct. 15th, 1890—Robt. W. Paterson, 3 shares..$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—Robt. W. Paterson, 3 shares..$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—Christian Glimm, 3 shares...$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—Jno. Lloyd, Jr., 3 shares.....$9
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, in New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1896. H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County. Certificate filed in New-York County.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New-York of moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Law of 1892, of the State of New-York.

Oct. 19, 1871, William Stiegler, New-York.$68.64
July 2, 1872, Obernauer & Zapp, New-York. 68.57
Oct. 4, 1872, J. Meyer, New-York..... 89.62
April 23, 1876, M. Freeman, New-York..... 61.21
May 31, 1876, S. Locsch, New-York..... 90.48
Dec. 9, 1889, F. de Hunty, New-York..... 109.37
July 5, 1890, Jacob Field, New-York..... 50.87

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

John C. Mowtheuser, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of August, 1896. G. F. KRAPP, (56,)
Notary Public, N. Y. City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY,
(Mackay-Bennett System,)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.
DIVIDEND NO. 29.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of October, 1896, out of the net earnings, to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of September, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 19th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of October, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated Sept. 1, 1896. E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,
Sept. 5, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable Oct. 1, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed on Sat., Sept. 26, 1896, at 12 M., and reopened on Thurs., Oct. 1, 1896, at 9 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Oct. 1, 1896.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York, September 9, 1896.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
DIVIDEND NO. 25.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., until Oct. 2 at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Aug. 25, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be Opened September 22, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, September 22, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of brushes, feather dusters, cotton and flax twine, sail needles, kitchen utensils, enameled ware, china, glassware, fire hose, hose nozzles, strainers, washers, wash deck hose, beeswax, tar and tar oil, boatswain's calls, mauls, fids, matches, yardsticks, sewing palms, sail hooks, fish hooks, fishing leads, handy billy pumps, coaling trucks, leg and hand irons, ship's ranges, copper boilers, bottles, rubber life buoys, wrought iron sockets and washers, steel rivets, shapes and plates, bolts, nuts, corrugated steel furnaces, boiler tubes, burlap, enameled cloth, jack knives, lard oil, lubricating oil, turpentine, gold leaf, biscuit, salt pork, pickles, neckerchiefs, hose grommets, knife lanyards, trousers cloth, cotton and linen thread, twist and sewing silk, twills, cap leathers, silk ribbon, rice, iron rivets, galvanized iron, rolled zinc, hardware, belting, electrical supplies, buckets, padlocks, screws, lumber, solder, paints, pipe fittings, valves, files, tools, laundry soap, packing, drills, and bituminous coal. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited to bids, all other things being equal, to be decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST-IRON PROJECTILES.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, August 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 950 cast-iron projectiles for field, siege, and seacoast cannon, more or less. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) OCTOBER 16, 1896, for manufacture of 25 express delivery wagons. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Wagons," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANGERMANN, BENEDICT A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENEDICT A. ANGERMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Times Building, No. 147 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of August, 1896. DAVID ANGERMANN, Administrator, D. B. N. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. au14-law6mF

BAMMANN, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard Bammann, Dick Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Rabe & Keller, No. 243 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of September, 1896. PETER FREDERICK BAMMANN, WILLIAM SCHIERECK, Executors. RABE & KELLER, Att'ys for Ex'rs. s18-law6mF

DOANE, CHILION F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHILION F. DOANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 73, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1896. MIRIAM D. DOANE, WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, Executors. ALFRED JARETZKI, Attorney for Executors, 45 Wall Street, New-York.

DOLL, ERNST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST DOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1896. CHARLES DOLL, Administrator. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s11-law6mF

FORBES, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. FORBES, late of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January next, and against the estate of the twenty-fourth day of June, 1896. LAURA C. BROWNING, Administratrix. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 88 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y. je19-law6mF

GANZENMULLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GANZENMULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of June, 1896. FREDERICK WAGNER, HENRY C. GANZENMULLER, WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, Executors. ISAAC FROMME, Atty. for Executors, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City. je12-law6mF

HATHAWAY, MARGARET S.—Pursuant to an order of Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. HATHAWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at 146 West 92d Street, New-York City, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1896. BAILEY J. HATHAWAY, JR., ANNA HATHAWAY, Executors. my1-law6mF

HILL, JOHN.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James A. Hill, David Hill, Alexander Hill, Amelia Mason Hill, Annie J. Hill, David P. Hill, Jane Carroll, send greeting:

Whereas, James A. Hill of the City of Brooklyn has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the first day of June, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN HILL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and each of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of this Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 17th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au28-law6wF.

HOPPER, HENRY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. HOPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. Bulkley Hubbell, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of January next, being the 7th day of July, 1896. EVA DELL HOPPER, Administratrix. CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy3-law6mF

LANE, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. LANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, Room 21, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. WILLIAM G. HITCHCOCK, CHARLES HARVEY LANE, Executors. THOS. B. ODELL, Att'y for Executors, 67 Wall St., N. Y. City.

LAWSON, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Langdon Ward, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of April, 1896. AGNES P. LAWSON, GEORGIANNA B. BALLARD, Executrices. ap17-law6mF

LIVINGSTON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of August, 1896. ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New-York City. au21-law6mF

LORENZ, HENRY.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Peter C. Lorenz, Annie Young, Emilie Ingenmunson, Hattie Herold, Henry Lorenz, Georgianna Sauerbier, Harry Sauerbier, Nellie Lorenz, Thomas Lorenz. Send greeting:

Whereas George Herold of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifteenth day of February, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HENRY LORENZ, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s4-law6wF&o16

TIENKEN, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elizabeth Tienken, Catharina Gerdes, Meta Batjher, Anna Sengslacker, Maria Otten, Beta Schriefer, send greeting:

Whereas, Anna Catharina Tienken of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of May, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN TIENKEN, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, in the City of New-York, the 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s1*law6wF

TOOKER, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. TOOKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Geo. H. Hyde, Esq., No. 305 Broome Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the third day of September, 1896. JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Jr., CHARLOTTE LOUISE SULLIVAN, WINIFRED COOKE, VIRGINIA LEGGERMANN, Executors. GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Executors, 305 Broome St., New-York City. s4-law6mF

WATT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WATT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1896. WM. L. CLARK, Administrator. my1-law6mF

WILSON, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated the 7th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY B. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Baker, No. 15 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. GRACE WILSON, WILLIAM H. FRENCH, Administrators. GEO. W. BAKER, Attorney for Administrators, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Beekman St., New-York City. jy10-law6mF

WOLFE, NATHANIEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL H. WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1896. ADELAIDE DE MURIAS, Administratrix, C. T. A. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my8-law6mF

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,209 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN WEBER vs. LOUIS WEBER and others.

In pursuance of a judgment directing sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises and property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

(1) All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 92nd Street distant 250 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 92nd Street with the easterly side of 4th Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with 4th Avenue 100 feet 8½ inches to the centre line of the block between 92nd and 91st Streets; thence easterly parallel with 92nd Street 15 feet; thence northerly parallel with 4th Avenue 100 feet 8½ inches to the southerly side of 92nd Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of 92nd Street 15 feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less, as by reference to the deed of conveyance of the said premises and others executed by David T. Brown and Cornelia W., his wife, to John Weber, bearing date March 17th, 1886, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on April 21, 1886, in Liber 1917 of Conveyances, Page 443, will more fully and at large appear.

(2) All the undivided six-thirteenths of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New-York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 92nd Street with the westerly side of Lexington Avenue and running thence westerly along the southerly side of 92nd Street 80 feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Lexington Avenue 56 feet 8½ inches; thence easterly on a line parallel with 92nd Street 30 feet to the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue 56 feet 8½ inches to the point or place of beginning, as by reference to the deed of conveyance thereof executed by Lawrence Delmour and Mary A., his wife, to John Weber, George Ehret, and Ashbel P. Fitch, bearing date July 25, 1888, and recorded in said Register's office on August 23, 1888, in Liber 1983 of Conveyances, Page 168, and also by reference to the declaration of interests therein as between themselves, executed by the said grantees, dated August 23, 1888, and recorded in said Register's office on January 5, 1887, in Liber 2023 of Conveyances, Page 256, will more fully and at large appear.

(3) All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 91st Street with the easterly side of Lexington Avenue; running thence easterly along the easterly side of Lexington Avenue 100 feet 8 inches; thence easterly and parallel with 91st Street 45 feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Lexington Avenue 100 feet 8 inches to the southerly side of 91st Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of 91st Street 45 feet to the point of beginning, as by reference to the deed of conveyance thereof executed by Jacob Ruppert and Anna, his wife, to John Weber, bearing date October 18, 1888, and recorded in said Register's office on January 15, 1890, in Liber 2257 of Conveyances, Page 395, and also in Liber 2259 of Conveyances, Page 276, on September 3, 1889, will more fully and at large appear.

(4) Bonds issued by Arion Society of the par value of four thousand dollars.

(5) Bonds issued by the Tuenglin Brewing Company of the par value of $12,800.

Dated New-York, August 13th, 1896.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

SIMPSON & WERNER, Plaintiff's Att'ys, No. 15 Wall St., N. Y. City.
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—PETER DALY against THOMAS W. McDONALD and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that part of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) being part of the lot of land known and designated by the number two hundred and twenty-four, (224,) on a map entitled Map of five hundred and ninety-six lots of ground belonging to Lewis B. Brown, situate at North New-York, surveyed by J. C. Buckout, Civil Engineer, April 30th, 1868, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, on the 23d day of June,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

62 degrees 1 minute west 2,602.3 feet; thence north 7 degrees 17 minutes west 1,097.9 feet; thence south 20 degrees 47 minutes west 305 feet; thence north 48 degrees 10 minutes west 563.6 feet; thence north 54 degrees 14 minutes west 266.9 feet; thence south 99 degrees 5 minutes west 207.1 feet, thence south 50 degrees 5 minutes west 198 feet; thence north 77 degrees 45 minutes west 205.9 feet; thence north 50 degrees 29 minutes west 242.9 feet; thence north 60 degrees 34 minutes west 235.9 feet; thence north 42 degrees 48 minutes west 110.9 feet; thence north 36 degrees 35 minutes west 425.8 feet; thence north 24 degrees 50 minutes west 7.5 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1,317.01 acres more or less, excepting from the above described tract of land the easterly and westerly portion of Road No. 2 taken by the City of New-York for the purposes of a highway.

See Map "B."

Third—All that tract of land situated in the towns of Cortlandt and Yorktown, Westchester County, New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument in the most westerly corner of the tract of land herein intended to be described in the easterly line of the highway leading to the Old Croton Dam; thence north 38 degrees 22 minutes east 122.44 feet; thence north 57 degrees 34 minutes 40 seconds east 187.19 feet to land of the City of New-York, being the most southerly corner of Parcel No. 24 (Caleb McCord) heretofore acquired by the city; thence north 34 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east along said New-York City property and along the centre of the highway 84.98 feet; thence still along said highway and city property on the two following courses: North 42 degrees 42 minutes east 104.36 feet north 34 degrees 11 minutes east 382.2 feet; thence leaving said highway and still along said New-York City property on the following courses and distances: South 70 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds west 608 feet; south 22 degrees 40 minutes west 500.7 feet; thence south 30 degrees 18 minutes west 252.32 feet; thence south 11 degrees 49 minutes east 213.4 feet; thence north 81 degrees 42 minutes east 615.2 feet; thence north 51 degrees 55 minutes east 1,943.4 feet; thence north 4 degrees 30 minutes east 191.9 feet; thence north 4 degrees 30 minutes east 428 feet to the easterly right-of-way line of the Old Croton Aqueduct; thence along the said easterly line of said aqueduct north 45 degrees 33 minutes east 74.3 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a length 204.18 feet; thence north 01 degrees 12 minutes east 1726 feet; thence south 52 degrees 38 minutes east 163 feet; thence north 22 degrees 15 minutes east 153 feet; thence on a curve to the right with a radius of 967 feet a distance of 3211.51 feet; thence north 80 degrees 15 minutes east 1,036.7 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 1,633 feet a distance of 389.43 feet; thence north 58 degrees 39 minutes east 296 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a distance of 453.72 feet; thence north 85 degrees 32 minutes east 494.4 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a distance of 281.29 feet; thence south 77 degrees 48 minutes east 1,004.7 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a distance of 216.88 feet; thence south 64 degrees 59 minutes east 794.4 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a distance of 355.16 feet; thence south 44 degrees 8 minutes east 268.9 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 1,033 feet a distance of 881.96 feet along said easterly line of said aqueduct to the north side of the Sing Sing Road and to the property of the City of New-York; thence along said property and northerly line of said Sing Sing Road to the land of the City of New-York on the six (6) following courses and distances: South 27 degrees 11 minutes west 406.8 feet; thence south 16 degrees 48 minutes west 267.7 feet; thence south 14 degrees 42 minutes west 63.1 feet; thence south 3 degrees 43 minutes east 147.8 feet; thence south 3 degrees 43 minutes east 137.2 feet; thence south 13 degrees 13 minutes east 884 feet; thence leaving said Sing Sing Road and continuing along said land of the City of New-York on the following five courses and distances: North 56 degrees 30 minutes east 204 feet; thence north 78 degrees 21 minutes east 608 feet; thence north 78 degrees 21 minutes east 714.3 feet thence south 59 degrees 19 minutes east 538.4 feet; thence south 22 degrees 48 minutes west 1,064.7 feet; thence leaving land of the City of New-York north 54 degrees minutes 20 seconds west 248.43 feet; thence north 89 degrees 25 minutes 50 seconds west 604.08 feet; thence south 4 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds west 230.09 feet; thence due south 106 feet; thence south 0 degrees 7 minutes 20 seconds east 472 feet; thence south 58 degrees 40 minutes 40 seconds west 955.80 feet to the Sing Sing Road aforesaid; thence crossing the said Sing Sing Road north 76 degrees 4 minutes 40 seconds west 245.20 feet; thence north 27 degrees 33 minutes 10 seconds west 389.13 feet; thence north 55 degrees 44 minutes 20 seconds west 417.45 feet; thence north 0 degrees 56 minutes 0 seconds east 308.05 feet; thence north 38 degrees 18 minutes east 208.80 feet; thence leaving old Croton Lake property and running along the southerly side of the parcel known as No. 138, acquired from J. E. Palmer by the City of New-York, south 9 degrees 4 minutes west along the centre of the highway 243.81 feet; thence along the southerly side of said Palmer parcel north 68 degrees 9 minutes east 360.08 feet; thence south 5 degrees 58 minutes east 38.84 feet; thence south 7 degrees 8 minutes east 173.68 feet; thence south 4 degrees 17 minutes west 1,498 feet; thence south 18 degrees 18 minutes west 159.30 feet; thence south 84 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds east 169.15 feet; thence south 49 degrees 12 minutes west 477.74 feet; thence south 64 degrees 3 minutes 10 seconds west 539.37 feet; thence south 32 degrees 55 minutes 10 seconds west 598.02 feet; thence south 26 degrees 20 minutes seconds west 579.13 feet; thence south 26 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds west 371.63 feet; thence south 58 degrees 44 minutes 50 seconds west 306.47 feet; thence south 46 degrees 16 minutes west 287.86 feet; thence south 46 degrees 14 minutes 40 seconds west 260.28 feet; thence south 3 degrees 36 minutes 50 seconds east 380.76 feet; thence south 19 degrees 13 minutes 50 seconds west 182.17 feet; thence south 19 degrees 13 minutes 0 seconds west 765.63 feet; thence south 1 degree 59 minutes 30 seconds east 546.33 feet; thence south 63 degrees 30 minutes 20 seconds west 358.67 feet to the centre of the highway leading to Mitchell's Station; thence north 44 degrees 27 minutes 50 seconds west 226.99 feet; thence north 42 degrees 52 minutes 40 seconds west 76.42 feet to the centre of another highway; thence north 44 degrees 9 minutes west 243.20 feet; thence north 4 degrees 50 minutes 40 seconds west 103.39 feet; thence north 5 degrees 7 minutes 20 seconds west 784.13 feet; thence north 46 degrees 57 minutes 10 seconds west 249.05 feet; thence south 58 degrees 34 minutes 40 seconds west 364.45 feet; thence south 47 degrees 48 minutes west 159.20 feet; thence north 42 degrees 12 minutes 50 seconds west 128.08 feet; thence south 65 degrees 22 minutes 50 seconds west 434.5 feet; thence south 57 degrees 36 minutes 50 seconds west 24.02 feet into the road to Merritt's Corners; thence crossing said road south 86 degrees 1 minute 50 seconds west 462.11 feet; thence south 62 degrees 50 minutes west 554.13 feet; thence south 38 degrees 30 minutes 20 seconds west 1,056.05 feet; thence south 49 degrees 39 minutes 10 seconds east 122.03 feet; thence south 39 degrees 2 minutes 20 seconds west along the centre of the road to Merritt's Corners 496.95 feet; thence leaving said road south 23 degrees 49 minutes east 438.32 feet; thence south 20 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 171.48 feet; thence south 87 degrees 46 minutes 10 seconds west 587.67 feet to the centre of the aforesaid road; thence along said road north 52 degrees 32 minutes 10 seconds west 523.92 feet to the southeasterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Putnam Railroad Company; thence curving said right-of-way north 76 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 69.04 feet; thence north 3 degrees 34 minutes east 620.66 feet, thence north 43 degrees 19 minutes 40 seconds east 1,259.16 feet; thence north 1 degree 10 minutes 10 seconds east 316.08 feet; thence north 4 degrees 0 minutes 50 seconds east 491.94 feet; thence north 7 degrees 58 minutes 10 seconds east 252.44 feet; thence north 65 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east 191.97 feet; thence north 65 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds east 528.92 feet; thence north 45 degrees 38 minutes 40 seconds east 690.89 feet; thence north 72 degrees 8 minutes 20 seconds east 94.56 feet; thence north 72 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds east 247.99 feet to the northwesterly right-of-way line of the aforesaid railroad; thence on a curve to the left with a radius of 1,868.65 feet a distance of 176.11 feet; thence crossing said right-of-way line of said railroad south 42 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds east 99 feet; thence south 51 degrees 21 minutes east 527.25 feet; thence south 38 degrees 40 minutes 40 seconds east 468.54 feet; thence north 22 degrees 30 minutes 20 seconds east 338.91 feet; thence north 39 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east 805.78 feet; thence north 77 degrees 44 minutes 40 seconds west 757.27 feet to the easterly right-of-way line of said railroad; thence crossing said right-of-way of said railroad north 88 degrees 54 minutes west 579.13 feet; thence north 54 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 345.48 feet; thence north 18 degrees 1 minutes west 412.37 feet; thence north 43 degrees 34 minutes 50 seconds west 342.34 feet; thence north 38 degrees 36 minutes 40 seconds west 362.89 feet; thence south 57 degrees 52 minutes 50 seconds west 850.12 feet; thence north 89 degrees 24 minutes west 286.02 feet; thence north 22 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 1,684.60 feet; thence north 41 degrees 31 minutes west 419.10 feet to the centre of the highway leading from Whitehall Corners southerly; thence north 33 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east along said highway 180.04 feet; thence leaving said highway north 42 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds west 300.90 feet; thence north 34 degrees 3 minutes 45 seconds east 1,426.16 feet; thence north 49 degrees 34 minutes 15 seconds west 894.80 feet; thence south 51 degrees 47 minutes 45 seconds west 515 feet; thence north 63 degrees 21 minutes 45 seconds west 2,059 feet; thence north 7 degrees 51 minutes 45 seconds west 600 feet; thence north 15 degrees 38 minutes 15 seconds east 318.50 feet; thence north 42 degrees 40 minutes 15 seconds west 557.80 feet; thence north 59 degrees 20 minutes 20 seconds west 306.90 feet; thence south 81 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds west 424 feet; thence south 60 degrees 2 minutes west 567.27 feet; thence south 79 degrees 21 minutes west 121.82 feet; thence south 78 degrees, 7 minutes west 349.82 feet; thence north 0 degrees 41 minutes 30 seconds west 110.83 feet; thence north 1 degree 42 minutes 30 seconds west 222.40 feet; thence south 88 degrees 55 minutes west 94.54 feet; thence south 78 degrees 52 minutes west 107.58 feet; thence north 24 degrees 0 minutes 0 seconds west crossing the Muscoot River 130.66 feet; thence north 70 degrees 43 minutes east 43.90 feet; thence north 9 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds east 268.68 feet; thence north 10 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 318.16 feet; thence north 19 degrees 2 minutes east 111.09 feet to the boundary line of the estate of Van Rensselaer; thence on the following twenty-five courses along the said boundary north 83 degrees 26 minutes east 81.81 feet; thence north 77 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 56.92 feet; thence north 83 degrees 53 minutes east 146.20 feet; thence north 83 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 70.06 feet; thence north 88 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 140.90 feet; thence north 83 degrees 2 minutes east 89.20 feet; thence north 81 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 122.97 feet; thence north 81 degrees 36 minutes 50 seconds east